PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,797—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 21, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.				
26th May	MACEDONIA ...	10512	... ...	...
2nd June	ORIENTAL ...	5284	INDIA	7911
9th ,,	PERSIA ...	7951	... ...	...
16th ,,	PENINSULAR ...	5294	CHINA	7912
23rd ,,	EGYPT	7912	... ...	...
30th ,,	ORIENTAL ...	5284	DONGOLA	8050
7th July	CALEDONIA ...	7558	... ...	...
4th ,,	PENINSULAR ...	5294	MONGOLIA ...	10000
21st ,,	ARABIA	7903	... ...	...
28th ,,	ORIENTAL ...	5284	BRITANNIA ...	6325

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamers.

SO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th April, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS,—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
NERA ...	5,376	Schmitz ...	14th June 1906.
SYDNEY ...	4,255	Combe ...	12th July ,,
AUSTRALIEN ...	6,635	Verron ...	9th Aug. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT ...	6630	Etienne ...	6th Sep. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN ...	6,635	Verron ...	26th May 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT ...	6,630	Etienne ...	30th June ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for ... months.
1st Class Rs. ..., 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further particulars apply to
P. de, BURE Agent.
57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

APRIL 10TH.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.



ELLERMAN LINES
OF STEAMERS,
From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez ...	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said ...	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa ...	525	850	450	700	390	600
Liverpool ...	550	900	470	740	420	640
London ... via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	525	†770	450	*675
Karachi ...	40	...	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
A	City of Calcutta	11000	Apr 26	May 7	May 18	May 21
A	City of Lucknow	4336	May 14	May 25	,, 9	,, 12
A	City of Agra	5800	,, 24	June 6	,, 16	,, 21
B	City of Karachi					

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Managers, LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA ...	2170	Mon.	21 May	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA ...	1700	Thur.	24 May	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA ...	2170	Frid.	25 May	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 21st May calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 22nd May calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 25th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay
19th May, 1906.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.
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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR ...	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1906

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE ...	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Take Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicich	5834	9th June 1906.
*† TRIESTE ...	D. Mistrorigo	5095	8th July ,,
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovih ...	6046	29th ,, ,,
† NIPPON ...	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st ,, ,,

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE ...	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
CHINA ...	A. Leva ...	6,009	30th May 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO ...	4,580	G. Canepa ...	15th June 1906.
R. RUBATTINO ...	4,580	M. Saporiti ...	15th July ,,
CATANIA ...	4,050	...	15th Aug. ,,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets ...	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years ...	,, 900	,, 625	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 650; 2nd Class, Rs. 625. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA ...	6,000	G. Dodero ...	17th June 1906.
CAPRI ...	6,000	G. Beloito ...	17th July ,,
ISCHIA ...	6,000	G. Dodero ...	17th Aug. ,,

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 185, and to HONGKONG Rs. 235.

G. FERRERO,
Acting Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 58.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
21, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WALKING STICKS

VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED.
A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.
SPECIALLY SELECTED.

PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.

FROM RS. 3 TO RS. 30.

HOAR & CO. { The GENTS' OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

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RECEIVE ORDERS FOR

WEDDING CAKES

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED AND DISPATCH THEM SECURELY PACKED IN ANY PART OF INDIA.

WEDDING CAKES

OF ANY MAGNITUDE AT SHORT NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS

25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.

TAMERICI AND TETTUCIO WATERS.

THIS, the Purgative par excellence, of the MONTECATINI WATERS, is very efficacious owing to its general action on the system.

It is recommended as a sovoreign remedy by the highest members of the medical profession, in cases of :

Catarrh of the Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, and obstinate Constipation.

Sluggish liver and spleen, jaundice, colic of the liver from gall stones (biliary calculus)

The after-effects of Malaria, abdominal plethora, chronic cerebral congestion, vertigo, stone (renal calculus) gout, and rheumatic and gouty affections.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.

USE.

Three tumblers of Tamerici, heated on a water bath, and taken fasting will in half an hour induce complete evacuation of the bowels without irritation of the stomach or intestines.

A tumblerful every morning is the best preventative of any derangement of the digestion.

Puts the stomach and bowels in a healthy condition.

☞ MONTECATINI WATERS keep indefinitely without undergoing any change. Care should, however, be taken not to store it in too warm a place.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.



FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer	Gross Tons.	Date of Departure
CHUSAN	4,636	19th May
SHAH AMEER.	2,987	30th May

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and other particulars apply to
ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.



S. S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" S/Tons 11,000, carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, will SAIL from BOMBAY via KARACHI about the 24th of May, will LEAVE KARACHI about the 14th of June, for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL. Returning from Liverpool about the 16th of August, via NAPLES to BOMBAY; arriving Bombay on the 8th September, Karachi about the 20th September.

FARES.

(1). Return Bombay or Karachi to London via MARSEILLES and BACK to Bombay or Karachi via NAPLES first class throughout ... ...Rs. 1000

UPWARDS.

(2). Second class return, as above ... ...Rs. 750
(3). Return First Class from Bombay, or Karachi to Liverpool, by sea only ... ...Rs. 900
(4). Second Class Return as above ... ...Rs. 640

N. B.—A Free Passage from BOMBAY to KARACHI by the B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer after the 8th September, will be granted to any one holding the "City of Hall" Line Co's Ticket signed from Liverpool to Karachi via Bombay.
Electric Light and Fans throughout.
For further particulars apply to
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. REGBIE,
Secretary and Treasur

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Cornhill, Nineteenth, &c. Apply C. C. care of "Bombay Gazette."

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PILSENER BEER
KEY-BRAND.
A PERFECT BEER FOR THE TROPICS
Wholesome, light and refreshing, bright and sparkling
A RELIABLE AND PURE
MALT AND HOP BEER.
tested in numerous analyses by eminent English and Continental experts.

Frequent shipments constantly received.

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INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods, including :—
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Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery,
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Photographic and Optical Goods;
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores
etc. etc.
Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,
(Established 1814)
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Cable Address: "ABCHURCH, LONDON."

AS SUPPLIED TO THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

THE "MINIMAX"
HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

The only Efficient Extinguisher, and the reasons :

NO TAPS TO CORRODE.
NO HOSE OR RUBBER PIPING TO ROT.
NO REVERSING AT THE CRITICAL MOMENT.
ONE SIMPLE ACTION. INSTANTANEOUS RESULTS.
UNAFFECTED BY CLIMATE OR WEATHER
AS RELIABLE 20 YEARS HENCE AS THE DAY CHARGED.
More than 75,000 sold in 2 years. Over 1,000 actual fires extinguished

INSTALLATIONS OF THE MINIMAX IN INDIA.

Government Currency Offices, Bombay and Calcutta.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club.
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Controllers' Office, Calcutta,
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Offices : "Bombay Gazette."
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Manockji Petit Mills.
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,, Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co
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Minister of Jaora State, etc., etc.

Rs. 37-8-0, COMPLETE WITH CHEMICAL CHARGE.

For Further Particulars apply to the Sole Agents in India :—

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THOSE INTERESTED.

PHILLIPS & CO. LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA

ARE now SUPPLYING most of the principal RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES NATIVE STATES, MILLS, SCHOOLS, DISPENSARIES, etc, in Western India, with DRUGS CHEMICALS and APPARATUS, and invite correspondence on the subject.

TENDERS SUBMITTED AND CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN.

PHILLIPS, & Co., have just REMOVED their LABORATORY into a NEW BUILDING which has been built expressly for them to meet the demands of their large Manufacturing business. This Laboratory is fitted up with all the latest machinery and appliances for the proper turning out of

ELEGANT PHARMACEUTICAL Products.

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, West, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BETROTHAL CEREMONY OF H. H. THE NAWAB OF SACHIN.

IBRAHIM KHAN NAWAB of SACHIN and NAWABZADA NASRULLAH KHAN tender their sincere thanks to those kind friends who sent presents, telegrams and letters of congratulations on the occasion of the "Nikka and Mangni" ceremony of the Nawab of Sachin with Nawabzadie Fatehma Sultan Jahan Begum daughter of Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS from Candidates for employment as CLERKS in the Permanent Establishment of the Ordnance Department, Bombay Command, as vacancies occur will be received by the Undersigned up to 26th May, 1906. Those who have passed an University Matriculation Examination only need apply, stating age and when and where passed. Selected Candidates will have to pass an Entrance Examination before registration of their names as candidates for permanent employment.

C. G. OLDFIELD Major, R. A.
Ordnance Officer-in-charge,
Arsenal Bombay.

Bombay Arsenal.
Dated 17th May, 1906.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited and will be received up to NOON on TUESDAY, the 29th May, 1906, for the post of temporary PORT DIVER for the Harbour Master's Department on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem with an allowance of Rs. 10 per diem when actually employed in diving. The term of employment may extend to 2 or more months.

Applications with testimonials should be addressed to the Deputy Conservator, Port Commissioners, who will furnish any further particulars that may be required.

C. KILLICK,
Acting Secretary.

17th May, 1906.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify that Mr. FRAMROZE MUNCHERJEE LALLI who has been employed by the Bombay Gas Company Limited as Collector is no longer in the Company's service.

All accounts should be paid to the Company's collecting Peons or direct to the Office of the Company at 5 Elphinstone Circle or the Gas Company's Work's Office, Chinchpoklie.

By order,
WILLIAM T. LANE,
Acting Manager and Engineer.

May, 17th, 1906.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on WEDNESDAY the 23rd May, 1906 at 7-15 p.m.

W. A. HAIG BROWN,
R. A. SPENCE,
Joint Honry. Secretaries.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, AXLES, TYRES, AND WHEELS SCRAP, TRAVELLING HAND CRANES &c., &c., &c.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M., Standard Time, on WEDNESDAY the 23rd May, 1906, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder and to the Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his Office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 27th April, 1906.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN APPEAL FROM ITS ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Appeal No. 1370.
Suit No. 551 of 1903.

GOOLAM HOOSEIN SOMJEE and others ......Appellants.
vs.
THE BANK OF BOMBAY and another ......Respondents.
and
Appeal No. 1374, Suit No. 532 of 1903.
SOOLEMAN SOMJEE and others...Appellants and Plaintiffs
vs.
RAHIMTOOLA SOMJEE and others ......Respondents and Defendants.

PURSUANT to the consent order made in the above Suit and appeals and bearing date the 6th Day of March, 1905, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY the 28th day of May, 1906, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of each of the parties to the above named suit and appeals in All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground Together with the buildings thereon formerly known as the New Victoria Theatre and now called the Elphinstone Theatre together with the furniture and fittings of the Theatre situate on the South side of the Falkland Road in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay being part of a larger piece of Foras freehold New Salt Batty land or ground now or formerly belonging to Moolchand Nansey as executor of Javerbai, widow, which said smaller piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement 70 ft. in breadth and 140ft. in length or thereabouts and is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or toward the South and East sides thereof by other ground of the said Sha Moolchand Nensey as such executor of the said Javerbai, widow, on or towards the West by the property of Maneckjee Sorabjee Pawoowala, and on or towards the North by the Falkland Road aforesaid and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Goolam Hoosein Somji Parpia or his tenants and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Dwarkadas Dharamsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. LITTLE & Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Old Secretariat Appollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of April, 1906.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY,

CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of :—

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL APPENDIX

of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

Colonial Entries are accepted at Three Shillings per line of 28 letters.

A copy of the 1906 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for

TWENTY SHILLINGS.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY Co., Ltd., 25, ABCHURCH LANE LONDON, E.C.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Co. Sewing Machine for last 20 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L ALMEIDA, Girgaum Bombay."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

Reliable MOTORS between Poona and MAHABLESHWAR as also Phaeton and Tonga daks between Wathar and Mahableshwar. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW Diplomaed Dak supplier to H. E. the Governor and the Lt. Genl. Western Command, Main Street, Poona.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP.—Brass and Iron Bedsteads slightly shop soiled, only a limited number in stock—M. BRESLAUER and Co., Church Gate Street.

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1234A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

REQUIRED—Representatve with good connection to act as SOLE AGENT for a London Firm of Manufacturers of high-class Cigarettes. Must have good references. Apply in first instance by letter to THE PICCADILLY CIGARETTE Co., 35, Piccadilly Mansions, Piccadilly Circus, London.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in are respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST a Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seed &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest, Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all:—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares House No. 1281, opposite Ram Mandir, Poona City, Poona.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL



is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your Money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade cycles, warranted six years.

LATEST MODELS £2.10 to £6

Eadie or New Departure Coaster Hubs, Dunlop or Clincher A Won Tyres, Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, Two Speed Gears, etc.

Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.

200 Second-Hand Cycles all makes, good as new, £1 to £2.10

Great factory clearance sale at half factory prices.

EARN A CYCLE taking orders from sample machine. Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for free catalogues and our special offer, using sufficient postage. Tyres, Sundries, Sewing Machines, Phonographs, &c., half prices.

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. C 26.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND CHICAGO.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

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SOMETHING NEW
ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S
Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,
CRAVEN MIXTURE
AND
Various kinds of
EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
ALSO
Mild Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS
ALWAYS IN STOCK
We allow large Discount to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.
Upcountry Orders by V. P. P.
PRICE LIST on APPLICATION
Please register your order soon
AT
E. E. GOREY & CO.
NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT BOMBAY

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, easy chairs, sofas, almyras, cupboards, chest of drawers, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, Chubb's safes cottage piano by Rose & Co.

1 lot straw, felt and putto hats, motor caps, boaters, corsets, ruffles, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, and on account of the concerned:—

15 cases Guinness's Stout, Flag Label, in quarts and pints.

On account of the concerned :—

6 Cases each 6 magnums Ruinart's Champagne.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs Adamjee Mahomedally and Co., Municipal Contractors of Nagdavie Street.

1 case containing 4 cwts 1qr. 11lbs Insertion Rubber Sheets 1-8 inch thick.

At 3 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred shigram with bay Arab horse.
1 light rubber tyred visavis.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 glass fronted brougham.
1 Square landau by E Kesterton.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND WINE MERCHANTS.

Auction Sale of 125 Cases Bass' Green Diamond Beer.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant at 3-30 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned, just arrived per s. s. Egypt.

100 cases each 4 doz. quarts Bass' Green diamond beer, bottled by C. G. Hibbert & Co., of London.

25 cases each 8 doz. pints Bass' Green diamond beer, bottled by C. G. Hibbert & Co., of London.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers and samples are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 17 CASES OF BLACK ITALIAN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs CRAWFORD will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Morarji-Mohanji, the undermentioned cases of Black Italian, comprising :—

Ex. s. s. Clan Stuart.
M M E L 921—9 1 case 30 pieces black Italian 44" by 45-52 yds.
Ex. S S Brittania.
" 11-15 5 cases each 30 pieces black Italian 44" by 45-52 yds.
Ex. S S Clan Agilvez.
" 21-25 5 cases each 30 pieces " "
Ex S S Rydael Hall.
" 926—303 1 case 30 pieces fast black Italian 45" by 40-45 yards.
Ex S S Massilia.
" ,,—318 1 case 30 pieces " "
Ex S S City of Oxford.
" ,,—320 1 case 30 pieces " "
Ex S S Arabia.
" ,,—321 1 case 30 pieces " "
Ex S S Cricassia.
" ,,—323 4 2 cases each 30 pieces fast black Italian 46" by 40-45 yds.

On SATURDAY the 26th inst at 2 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sorab House Groundfloor, Ormeston Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table, chairs side board meatsafe dumbwaiter, drawing room suit of sofas chairs, marble top table and teapoys, Cabinet, bedsteads, English double almiras, chest of drawers, marbletop dressing and wash-hand tables, glassware, crockeyware, carpets table ornaments windproof lamps etc, the property of J. ESTRANGIN, Esq. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY the 27th instant a 2 p.m. Messrs Crawford & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, near the Grant Road Station (up platform), the handsome and neat blackwood and teakwood household furniture, sweet toned Mahogany square piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, pictures, table ornaments, wind proof lamps, etc, the property of C. GLASGOW, Esqr, proceeding to England.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES, LIQUEURS AND OILMANSTORES.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of H. J. Rustomjee and Co, Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p m (S T) the following ;—

170 cases wines and liqueurs consisting of very superior White's sherry and port, Sparkling and Still Moselle, Rudesheimer, Geisenheimer, Niersteiner, and Hochheimer Hock, La Rose Claret, Burgundy, Beaune and Pommard, Liqueurs, Kummel, Curacao, Absinthe and Cherry Cordial. and 50 cases oilmanstores consisting of lime juice cordial Oxford sausages, cocoa and milk, brown, cadroes, Yarmouth bloaters, assorted vegetables, bloater paste, chutneys, minced meat, bacon, clay pipes, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 21st May, 1906.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of Landed Properties, situate at Lohar Chawl, Shaikh Memon Street, Colohat Road, Bhendy Bazar Road, Parel, Mahim and Memonwada Road, advertised to take place on last SATURDAY, is POSTPONED until further NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD HORSE SHOES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. R. Scott & Co.'s Stable, Girgaum, on account of the concerned.—

1 lot about 10 to 15 tons old horse shoes.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S T), sell by Public Auction, at the old Government House, Parel, a large quantity of bamboos, miscellaneous unserviceable stores consisting of buckets tubs, cots, jungle wood planks, brass couplings, planks, empty casks flushing tanks, etc., etc., etc.

On the same day at 4-30 p.m. (S T), at the Central Stores, Chinchpoogly, Delisle Road—

A large quantity of cast and wrought iron scrap.

On Monday, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S T), at Belasis Bridge Pipe Depot, Byculla—

A large quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of call bells, empty cases, padlocks, cast iron, wrought iron and brass scraps, buckets, powras, old galvanised pipes, pick axes, water cocks, iron sheets, timber, old lamp, brackets etc, etc.

On Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S T), at the Workshop behind Crawford Market.

A large lot of cast iron and wrought-iron scrap and sundry machinery fittings.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED INTESTATE AND UNSERVICEABLE PROPERTIES.

Under instruction from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 24th and FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m. each day, sell by Public Auction at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed intestate and unserviceable properties.

A Deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDKERCHIEFS.
Suit No. 22 of 1905.
Bapulal Lalcobhai
vs.
Dayaram Harjivan.

Pursuant to the Decree dated 20th April, 1906, made in the above suit and under instructions from the Receiver appointed herein, Messrs BENNETT & Co will, on FRIDAY the 25th instant at 2 p m (B T), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms about 161 cases white, red, black, yellow and pink handkerchiefs of different sizes and Patterns about 8,000 dozens loose white, red, black, yellow and pink handkerchiefs of different sizes and patterns.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On TUESDAY the 29th instant at 2 p m Messrs BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ground Floor 'Gordon House' Appollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome, teakwood and black wood, plain and carved, household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, dining table and chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters drawing room suits, drawing room cabinets, glass door almirahs, one handsome sweet tone square piano by S. Rose & Co, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, one gents bicycle etc etc the property of C E ABBOTT Esq. Catalogues will be published and the property is on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO

Bombay. 21st May, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs, MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p, m., (Standard Time), the materials for removal of the following buildings :—

The materials of buildings street Nos. 12-18 ; 2 and 3 French Road.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 21st May, 1906.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following :—

O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S FINE CROWN IMPERIAL PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
MOET and CHANDON'S DRY IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE.

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS :
Messrs. BRANDON & CO., VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO., HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS...................... Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ...... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848.

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE, APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH FAMILY PROVISION

TABLE—I. T. D. H.
EXAMPLE :—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000.
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED

PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904................................ £16,971,548
Revenue for 1904 .... £ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

AUCTIONEERING.

GIBBONS & Co. are the only EUROPEAN AUCTIONEERS in Bombay. Their Paper—"Exchange & Mart and East India Bureau"—is second only to the "Exchange and Mart" published in England.

GIBBONS & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
Next to Currency Bank,
BOMBAY

STILL UNSURPASSED
THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its natural shade.

It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.

Per Case with Brushes Complete Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170 Shaikh Memon Street: Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsula And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.
C. S. ADDIS Esqr. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.

7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Calcutta	Bangkok	Shanghai
Madras	Batavia	Tientsin
Rangoon	Sourabaya	Hankow
Colombo	Manila	Yokohama
Penang	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Thaiping		New York
Ipoh (Perak)		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50,) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate [illegible] soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-[illegible] per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel. Rs 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or twice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

WANTED

AN ENGINEER and SECRETARY for the Sukkur Municipality Sind, salary Rs. 300 per mensem with Horse Allowance Rs. 25 per mensem, rising by yearly increments of Rs. 25 per mensem to Rs. 400 per mensem (provided satisfaction be given: the yearly increment is not claimable, being subject to sanction by the Board yearly). Applicant must hold a Degree or Diploma in Civil Engineering and must have experience in Water Works, Drainage Road Making etc. Applications with attested copies of testimonials and particulars of where educated and previous employments, stating age and nationality should reach the PRESIDENT Municipality, Sukkur Sind, by the 20th June, 1906. The selected candidate will be required to join by the 4th August, 1906, and to furnish a security for Rs. 5,000.

Municipal Office,
Sukkur 17th May, 1906.

WANTED

COMPOSITORS for the Government Press at Indore. Central India.

Pay Rs. 12 to Rs. 40 per mensem according to qualifications.

Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the 1st ASSISTANT TO THE AGENT to the Governor-General in Central India, Indore.

FOR SALE.—Owner going home. 12 H. P. ORLEANS 4 CYLINDER CAR, thoroughly overhauled and revarnished last month. Was the car specially brought out for the Delhi-Bombay trials and obtained a gold medal at Bombay Exhibition. English made "Cape" hood, monsoon covers for seats and several spares. Rs. 6,500.

1 Lea and Francis Bicycle in excellent condition, Rs. 175, Apply to

Lieut-Colonel COLLIE, I. M. S.,
Malabar Hill, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.
DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM.
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1906

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest design always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other sure, Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs 3 respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes :—'Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW, ZA, Esq., Poona, writes :—"Your BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cure than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES please write only to :

J. C MOOKERJEE & CO.,
VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS.
RANAGHAT, Bengal

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Adventures of Gerard, by A. Conan Doyle	0	8
Shakespeare, Vol. II, 6 plays	0	6
Francis Bacon, Vol. I	0	8
ABOVE IN PAPER COVERS.		
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0	3
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu...	0	8
Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare	0	8
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee)	1	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope	2	0
The Buddhist Catechism, in Tamil	0	[illegible]
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner	0	8
Sangeet Balopadesh, by R. B. T...	0	8
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	4
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	4
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu	0	4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee	0	4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1	0
German Grammar, &c., by Louis Lubovius	0	12
Physical Drill, by Kenguter and Kaye	0	12

In paper or limp cloth. Apply XX "Bombay Gazette."

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JUST

REMINDER.

OYSTER-SUPPERS

Served up to ONE a.m. daily (Sundays till 11 p.m.)

AT

GREEN'S

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT

Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner and Supper served from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. under the personal supervision of a European Chef; rates from Re. 1, and upwards.

All meals (table d'hote and à là carte) will shortly be prepared under the supervision of a "European Chef de cuisine," late from the Hotel Metropole Brighton, England. Rates from Re. 1, and upwards.

The I. H, Co.'s European String Band plays every MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

ICED MUNICH AND PILSENER BEER ON DRAUGHT.

TELEPHONE No. 222.

ROGER & GALLET'S PERFUMERY.

	Rs.	a.
Amburose, Fleur D'Amour, Reve Henri, very exquisite odours, per bottle	12	8
Iberis and Vernalis, per bottle	8	8
Violette ambure, splendour, Vera Rose, White Rose, Jasmin, Indian Hay, Jockey Club, Chypre, Oillet Marguerite (Carnation) Heliotrope, Iris Blanc, Violette de Parme, each	3	8

SOAPS.

Courvoisier's Pean de Espagne, per cake Re. 1-12, box	5	0
Courvoisier's Violette de Parme, per cake As. 14, box	2	8
Roger and Gallett's Violette de Parme, per cake Re 1-4, box	3	8

BEYNON & CO.,

ESPLANADE AND MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.

Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... " 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ... " 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND... " 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London. Shanghai. Port Arthur. Kobe.
Lyons. Hongkong. Mukden. Osaka.
New York. Tientsin Tairen. Tokyo.
San Francisco. Peking. Chefoo. Nagasaki.
Honolulu. Newchang. Tieling. Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PEOPLE'S BANKING AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION, LTD.

BANKING HOURS,

Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S. T.)

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

Head Office: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and

Punjab and N.-W.F. Provinces.—

BANNU, DERA GHAZI KHAN, DERA ISMAIL KHAN, GUJRANWALLA, GUJRAT, HAFIZABAD, HUSHIARPORE, JAMMOO, JALLANDAR CITY, JHELUM, JHANG, KASUR, KOHAT, LYALLPORE, LUDHIANA, MIANWALI, MONTGOMERY, MULTAN CITY, MUZAFFARGARH, PATIALA, PESHAWAR, RAWALPINDI CITY, SIALKOTE, SRINAGAR (KASHMIR), UMBALLA.

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—MEERUT, SAHARANPORE.

Sind.—KARACHI, HYDERABAD, LARKANA, SHIKARPORE, SUKKUR.

Biluchistan.—QUETTA.

AGENCIES.

AGRA, AMRITSAR, ALLAHABAD, AJMERE, CALCUTTA, DELHIE, MADRAS, LUCKNOW & SIMLA, Etc.

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED Rs. CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND. 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA, Manager.

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...£600,000
RESERVE FUND...£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Zanzibar, Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Mombassa, Kurrachee, Rangoon, Newera Elya, Nairobi, Steamer Point, Aden, Kandy, Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (paid up) ...Rs. 15,60,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ...Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits... Gold $3,393,636·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kobe, Cebu, Manila, City of Mexico, Shangai, Yokohama, Penang, Singapore, San Francisco, Washington, D. C, Canton, Monterey, Panama.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE, 42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ...£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ...£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS...£135,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 18.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ... 89 11-16 = —1-16
3 do. Rentes ... 99 = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ... 101 1-2 = "
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ... 65 3-4 = "

SILVER—
Spot in London ... 31 1-16 = + 3-16
2 months hence ... 30 5-8 = + 3-16
Spot in New York ... =

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ... 25,19 = + 1-2
Berlin " ... 20,48 3 4 = + 1-4
New York Demand ... =

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ... 4 per cent = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills... 3 5-8 do = "
6 " " " ... 3 1-2 do = "
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ... 3 1-8 do = "
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ... 4 1-8 do = "

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ... 2 7-8 = — 1-8
7 day market loans ... 3 = unchanged

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... £ 330,000
Gold to do ... 70,000

METALS—
Copper Braziers £84-10
Yellow metal 8
Tin Plates £ (-12-6
Bar Iron Belgian £ 6-6-0
Iron Corrugated Sheets £ 13 2 6
Basic Steel Bars £ 6-0-0
WHEAT—Firm
RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 45 3-4 — 1-4 J-July sellers firmer
LINSEED—Steady
ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Clan Ranald and Red Cross

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quieter East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 15,000. Spot 6·25—01. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 1-2. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,500. Imports 4,000. Futures closed steady.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
6 03	6·03	6 03
—2	—2	—2
Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.
5·95	5·83	5·75
—2	—1	—2
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.
5·74	5·74	5 74
—2	—2	—3

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 17,000
Do. last year ... 23,000
Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000
Do. do Continent ... 16,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ... 12 0)
Futures, month of July ... 11·23—03 } a
Do. do. Dec ... 10·37—08

a Advanced early owing to firm cables and declined later through liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ... 11 7-16
Futures, month of July ... 11 41—04
Do. do. Aug ... 11 15—05
Tone at close ... steady

COTTON.

Week's receipts of Cotton at U S Ports ... 79,000 bales.
" exports to Great Britain ... 80,000 "
" " Continent ... 67,000 "
Stock of Cotton at U S. ports ... 512,000 "
Stock of Cotton at interior ports ... 321,000 "

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on Friday, 18th May 1906:—

Cotton	7,144 bales.
Wheat	12,872 cwts.
Linseed	10,347 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	6,031 do
Gingellyseed	302 do
Poppyseed	74,67 do
Groundnut	·5 do
Castorseed	9,358 do
Rice	6,052 do
Myrabollams	2774 do
Cottonseed	17,158 do
Mowraseed	107 do
Gram	3,9 8 do
Joowar	121 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion ... Rs. 53,895
Silver Bullion ... Rs. 2,15,142
1224 bars silver
Ex s.s. Oriental from London.

BOMBAY, MAY 19.

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.
Bank T. T. ... ... 1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16
Bank Demand ... ... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A. 1s 4 9-32d.
Do. 6 do. do. ... 1s. 4 7-16d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 170 1-2
Marcks 3 do. do. ... 139 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 153
Shanghai 30 do ... 213 1-2
Japan 30 do. ... 150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone. quiet.
Cash ... ... 93·4
1st Settlement, 31st May. 93·6

Money market, Tone, firm.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 3rd May. 4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 29th April 7 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 17th May 7 do.
Bank of Madras do. 3rd April 7 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	7	14	0
Forward Sept	8	6	6
RAPESEED.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	7	7	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	8	5	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	8	8	0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet			
Ready	8	6	0
CASTORSEED—Tone firm.			
Ready	38	8	0
WHEAT—Tone quiet.			
White Delhi	4	11	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ... quiet but steady.
Estimated sales ... 6,000 Bales.
Imports ... nil

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
6·02	6·02	6·02
—1	—1	—1
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·94	5·83	5·75
—1		
Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb.
5·74	5·74	5·74

COTTON.—The local market shows no change and business is slack owing to the indifferent enquiry from buyers here and in Europe.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	192	182	...	Ready.
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	200	190	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	199	189	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G.	210	204	...	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	209	203	...	do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	210	204	...	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	208	...	do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.) } Karanja do. (M.-G) } Akola do. (M.-G.) }	211	205	...	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	212	207	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	219	213	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	268	263	...	do.
Yeotmal, (M, G.)	240	230	...	do.
Bhownugar, (M. G.)	...	...	203	do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	209	203	...	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	260	25th May.
Westerns	...	...	238	do.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	214	208	...	Ready.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ... quieter
Surats ... quiet
Good Bhownugger ...
The Manchester Market has been ... steady
2 1/2 per cent Consols ... 89 11-16
3 per cent Rentes ... 99
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan ... 101 1-2
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers ... 65 3-4
Bar Silver ... 31 1-16

SPECIAL INDIAN PRODUCE LETTER.

MESSRS. J. HADDON AND CO., writing from London on May 4 report on the market as follows:—

Annatto Seed.—The maaket is quiet good Madras being worth 4 1-2d but commoner qualities have been sold down to 3 3-4d per lb.

Beeswax.—The market is firm shipments arriving now will sells well. There is a good demand for East Indian yellow wax £3 to £3-7-6 better qualities, and common being worth £5-15, adulterated kinds move off very slowly 10 cases badly adulterated sold at £5-5 per cwt.

Cardamoms.—The market is unchanged, a few of the bought in lots have been sold recently at previous rates in the last sales Travancore bold palish sold at 2-1 to 2-4, bold and medium 1-7 to 1-9, medium and small 1-1 to 1-2, smalls 11d, and splits 11d per lb.

Cinchona Bark.—The shipments of Java during April were 1043000 Amsterdam lbs. against 1328000 Amsterdam lbs. last year. The total shipments during the first four months of the year were 3165000 Amsterdam lbs. against 4312000 Amsterdam lbs. last year.

Copra.—The market is firm at the close of last week £21-5 c. i. f. was paid for May shipment and since then £21-10 c. i. f. with probable buyers, threat.

Capsicums.—Were not represented in sales this week there is a good demand for the better qualiteis.

Chillies.—Market quiet 25 mats East Coast African offered and 72 sold. The remainder fair red mixed dark were bought in at 25 per cwt.

Ginger.—market steady 103 cases and 208 bags Cochin and Calicut offered and 222 packages sold Native Cut medium to small some bold but mouldy at 42, small and tips at 33 washed Cochin sold without reserve at 30 per cwt.

Isinglase.—The sales last week contained 541 packages of Bombay Kurrache leaf heavy yellowish 2 9 fair 2-3, ordinary dark part rough at 1-8 to 1-9, thin papery at 1-4, leaf Penang character fair reddish at 3. Tongue good heavy at 3-2, fair pale long and fatty at 2-4, long reddish and fatty at 1-6, long thin at 1 to 1-3. Purse fair to good heavy at 1-1 to 1-5 small 8d to 9 1-2, Bladder pipe fair to good at 1-10 to 2 8, thin at 1 5, tails ordinary to fair 10 1-4, to 1-4 pickings at 5 1-2d to 6d per lb.

Kapoc.—Market is firmer business has been done to arrive at 4 1-2d for good fair quality with further buyers thereat.

Lemon Grass Oil.—The market is very quiet the nominal spot price is 8d but business has been done in estate Travancore oil at 7 1-4d, usual spot terms sellers are asking 7 3-4d for September October shipment.

Mace.—Market quiet. Only 4 cases of West Indian were offered and sold yesterday including fair palish and wormy at 1 3.

Nutmegs.—Quiet 21 packages of West Indian offered and 15 sold 82s at 9d, 104s at 6 1-2d, and 147s at 5d per lb.

Pepper.—Market quiet for May-June shipment Tellicherry is quoted at 48 c i f. In sales 663 bags of Wynaad were bought in at 5 1-2d per lb.

Senna.—243 bales Tinnevelly offered and 147 sold small and medium at 3-4d to 2 1-2d, pods, at 1d to 1 1-4d per lb.

Tea.—The sales this week totalled 20800 packages on Indian including 2500 from Southern India. There a better tone and buying was a good deal more general, prices were steady but fine descriptions sold at full prices, the lower grades were difficult to move. The best averages were Assam. Beesakopi 1-112, Jaipur 1-0 1-2, Darjeeling Poobong 1. Doear's Chalouni 7 1-2d Putharjbora 7 1-2d, Southern India Munnar 7 3-4d per lb.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1905-1906:—

GOLD.

	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports
In the month of Mar. 1906—			
Weight in ounces	187,926	230,452	—42,526
Value in rupees	1,19,39,636	1,33,85,656	—14,46,028
To the end of the month of Mar. 1906— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	2,393,419	2,461,892	—65,4 3
Value in rupees	14,74,89,722	14,29,09,833	45,79,883

SILVER.

	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Mar.—			
Weight in ounces	19,877,372	305 703	19,571,669
Value in rupees	3,80,39,815	7,98,429	3,72,50,416
To the end of the month of Mar. 1906— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	88,855,119	4,535,314	84,319,805
Value in rupees	16,90,21,716	1,17,90,218	15,72,34,498

TOTAL.

	Imports.	Exports	Net Imports
In the month of Mar. 1906—			
Weight in ounces	...	...	...
Value in rupees	4,99,79,483	1,41,75,095	3,5801,388
To the end of the month of Mar. 1906— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	...	...	...
Value in rupees	31,65,14,433	15,47,00,054	16,18,14,384

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1905-1906.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE IN TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD).

In the month of Mar. 1906.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars	...	...	...
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	11,98,716	15,13,233	27,11,949
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees*	...	9,514	9,514
4 Bullion received for Government coinage	1,95,94,965	2,55,34,777	4,51,29,742
5 Bullion received for coinage of fifty cent pieces	...	...	...

TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD.

To end of the month of Mar. 1906

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars	...	...	...
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	1,77,27,406	1,30,64,418	3,07,91,824
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees*	18	6,64,602	6,64,620
4 Bullion received for Government coinage	5,51,78,234	9,91,11,845	15,45,90,079
5 Bullion received for coinage of fifty cent pieces	...	2 02,454	2,02,451

COINED AND EXAMINED.

In the month of Mar. 1906.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale)	...	...	...
Straits dollars (Tale)	...	...	...
2 Rupees*	1,66,00,023	2,29,74,022	3,95,74,045
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins value in rupees)	3,22,004	...	3,22,004
4 Fifty cent pieces (Tale)	...	...	...

To the end of the month of Mar. 1906.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs	Total Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale)	...	...	...
Straits dollars (Tale)	...	...	...
2 Rupees	7,39,00,251	12,17,23,238	19,56,25,489
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	40,23,926	...	20,26,923
4 Fifty cent pieces (Tale)	...	4,97,630	4,97,630

* British Rupees made over to Native States during the month:—

At Calcutta ... Rs. Nil.
At Bombay ... 9,175
Total Rs. 9,175

a Advanced early owing to bullish visible supply figures and declined later through bear pressure and bulls unloading.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	4	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	10	6	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	15	13	30
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	6	3	10
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	13	17	53
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	14	14	25
G Mahim and Worli	19	15	23
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	5	5	16
Total	89	77	197
Same date last year	99	84	181

CHOLERA.

Attack. 3 Deaths. 4

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	2	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	7	7	37
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	13	11	32
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	5	5	21
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	26	24	65
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	16	12	24
G Mahim and Worli	13	14	27
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	14
Total	85	80	225
Total plague deaths to date	132,406		238,2062
Same date last year	87	80	191

SMALL-POX.

Attack. 1 Death. 1

CHOLERA.

Attacks. 3 Deaths. 3

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GELLATLY—May 6, at Serampore, the wife of D Gellatly, of a son.

JAMIESON—May 13, at Chakrata, the wife of Rev R G Jamieson, Chaplain of the Cameronians, of a son.

LUSON—May 15, at Chittagong, the wife of H Luson, I C S, of a son.

STREENIVAS—May 15, at Secunderabad, the wife of T Streenivas, Barrister-at-Law, Palamcottah, of a son.

TRIBE—May 15, at Murree, the wife of Major C W Tribe, 38th Dogras, Commandant, M I School, Sialkot, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—MARSHALL—April 19, at the Cathedral, Bangor, Major R W H Anderson, the Highland Light Infantry, son of the late Colonel J W H Anderson, to Everhilda Lucy, daughter of Colonel T H Marshall, C.B.

CURRAN—SMITH—May 15, at Calcutta, Reginald Somerset Mead, son of Canon Curran, Nottingham, to Ellen Jane Assheton-Smith.

DEATHS.

GRANT—May 13, at Dalhousie, of enteric fever, Dorothy, the beloved daughter of Lt-Col and Mrs D St J Grant.

HAKIM—May 17, at Tanjore, Lieut-Col H M Hakim, I M S, District Medical Officer.

MIDGELY—May 15, at Phillour, Frank Toy Midgely, N W Railway, Loco Department, aged 43 years.

THE LONDON "LANCET" says "Protumen must possess extremely high food value. It readily peptonises and is therefore easily digestible. It is the flesh forming constituent of a natural food, a very powerful and concentrated form of nourishment."

	Rs.	a.	
PROTUMEN ¼ lb. packet	0	12	each.
PROTUMEN ½ " "	1	4	"
PROTUMEN 1 " "	2	6	"
PROTUMEN Corn floor	0	12	"
PROTUMEN Arrowroot	0	14	"
PROTUMEN do.	1	8	"
PROTUMEN Chocolate Cakes...	0	8	"

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 29m. High water, 10-42m.. 10-27a. Low water, 3-58m., 4-15a. The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

THE B.S.P.C.A.—During the last month 3 horses and 2 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 12 horses and 4 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment. During the last month 320 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 20 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 10 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

VERDICT OF MURDER.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, concluded enquiries yesterday morning, concerning the death of a Mahomedan woman named Khanambai aged 32 years and living in a house at Gilder Street, who, it would be remembered from facts already reported, was found dead in one of her rooms with her throat cut with a table knife, on the morning of the 8th instant. The deceased's famale servant named Thai alias Gunga was then missing. She was suspected of the crime. On her arrest she made a statement to the police, though she refrained from saying anything to the jury. After recording evedence of several witnesses the jury returned a unanimous verdict of murder against Thai.

A FATAL ACCIDENT IN A RAILWAY GOODS YARD.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest on Saturday at the J. J. Hospital touching the death of one Shriputt Vithoo, a Hindu lad, aged twelve years, and a sweeper in the Wari Bunder Goods Yard of the G. I. P. Railway. It appeared that on Friday afternoon the deceased was sitting on the side of an open truck which stood in the yard. He was then told that four or five waggons were being shunted on to the line of trucks he was sitting on. The deceased took no notice of the warning, and the result was that he was knocked under the truck at the shock of the shunting waggons. He was then dragged and torn by the coupling hook. He was taken to the Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the facts was returned.

RESULT OF GETTING CONFUSED.—On Friday afternoon, while one Cavasji Ruttanji, a Parsee licensed motor-car driver, was driving Miss H. F. Petit's motor-car along the Napean Sea Road, he saw two men walking ahead the car, in the same direction he was going. Seeing them, he (the driver) sounded the horn, when both men got confused and ran in different directions. The chauffeur while trying to avoid an accident, ran his car against the wall on the right side of the road, damaging his right mud-guard. The left mud-guard struck Raoji Mahadeo, one of the two men, and knocked him down, giving him slight abrasions to both his knees, elbows and wrist. The other man named Bajee Laxman, who kept the side of the road he was walking, was not in any way injured. This man said that Raoji getting confused ran across the road and hence met with the accident. Raoji was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where his injuries were attended to and he was allowed to go home.

THE Madras Government are in entire agreement with the Board of Revenue that seed production should not be undertaken within the experimental area of Government farms. For the present, they consider, as they have already observed on several occasions, that seed for distribution to ryots should be obtained entirely from crops grown by the ryots themselves, the Agricultural Department confining its efforts in this direction to the selection of good crops in the ryots' fields and to the encouragement of the growth of crops for seed purposes by selected ryots. The Board of Revenue has been requested to report what measures should be adopted for the extention of the cultivation of Bimlipatam jute. On the arrival of the new Principal of the Agricultural College at Coimbatore, the Revenue Board will, in consultation with him, prepare and submit to Government a curriculum for the College, due attention being paid to the standard curriculum drawn up by the Board of Agriculture.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

A GOOD AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.

LONDON, MAY 4.

THE following narrative of a few days' run on the Continent, received from Lieutenant H. C. Halahan, R. N., is not without interest, and can be easily accomplished by any amateur who, like the officer in question, takes a reasonable personal interest in his own car:

"Whale Island, Portsmouth, April 9th, 1906.

Dear Sir,—The following short account of a trip in France on my 16 to 20 h.-p. Dennis may be of some interest. I sailed from Southampton at midnight of Saturday, March 10th, and arrived at Havre at 6-30 a.m. The Customs formalities were got through by 11-15, and we then started for Paris, lunching at Rouen. We arrived at Paris at 10-10 p.m., that night, a distance of two hundred and nineteen kilometres. We started next morning at 11 a.m., lunched at Melun, and went on, as we hoped, to Auxerre. However we missed the road at Montereau and found ourselves in Montargis, and so decided to go on through Cosne to Nevers, where we slept Monday night, We left Nevers at 10-40 and made St. Etienne at 7-20 that evening. Next morning (Wednesday) we left St. Etienne at 10.15, and started a climb of eleven hundred metres in a blinding snowstorm. We found eight inches of snow on the ground up in the hills, but pulled through and got to Tournon for lunch. After lunch we went on to Die, where we stopped Wednesday night. Next morning we went on to Digne, where we lunched, and then made Grasse for the night. Next morning we went into Beaulieu, near Monte Carlo, where we had arranged to stay.

The return journey was commenced at 4 p. m. on Tuesday, March 20th. We got at Cannes at 5 30 and stopped the night there, starting early next morning and getting to Brignoles for lunch, then on to Avignon. Next day we went from Avignon to l'Arbresle, a little place between Lyon and Roanne. Here we stopped, as, although it was early in the evening, it was too cold to go on. Next day we started early to go to Roanne. The ground was thickly covered with snow, and we were climbing all the time. After going up about five hundred and sixty metres we got into eight or ten inches of snow and were told that there were two feet of it in front so we gave up the attempt and came back to Lyon and as our leave was short and nearly up, we returned by train. I think that you will agree that the performance was sufficiently creditable for a two-year-old car of sixteen to twenty horsepower. There were two passengers besides myself, and four suit cases for luggage. We had four climbs of over eleven hundred metres, and one of thirteen hundred and sixty-five metres. As for speed, we did a measured forty-one miles per hour for nine kilometres (about six miles) on one occasion, and once registered fifty-two miles per hour over a kilometre. Unfortunately I made the cardinal error of starting with old tyres. All the studs were out of the non-skid covers on the hind wheels, and the front tyres were both over eight months old. I had eight punctures on the way down, but none coming back. The only other trouble of any short was due to my putting too much oil in the rear cylinders, thus sooting the plugs. With this exception I had absolutely no trouble of any kind whatever. Of course I had no chauffeur, and did everything myself. I thought perhaps you would like to know what can be got out of a car which has been constantly and very roughly used in all weathers for two years, and I simply cannot speak too highly of the way it is still running.

The attached list of distances is somewhat instructive, but it must be remembered that I lost my way three times, and went wandering about the country along cross-country roads to pick up the main track again.

Havre to Paris	219 kilos.	9½ hours.
Paris to Nevers	236 "	11½ "
Nevers to St. Etienne	231 "	10 "
St. Etienne to Die	205 "	9½ "
Die to Grasse	294 "	11¼ "
Grasse to Beaulieu, about	55 "	1¼ "
Return Journey.		
Beaulieu to Cannes, about	53 "	1½ "
Cannes to Avignon	233 "	10¼ "
Avignon to l'Arbresle	236 "	9¼ "

Total=1767 kilos. in 74 hours.

Remarks.—No times deducted for tyre repairs, &c.

The motor-bus boom seems to show no signs of subsiding, for in addition to the very interesting electrobus, which made its preliminary and successful trial last week, now comes another in which are combined the salient points of both the petrol and the electrically propelled vehicles, and in which the objectionable features of each of them are discarded. It is called the "Gearless," and is on the Auto-Mixte principle; and although it has a petrol engine, yet it has no gear-box, and drives direct on to the axle, thus eliminating one of the prime factors of the noises which have been so distressing of late. On the other hand, although it has accumulators, yet they are of small type and of but little weight and the tractive power of the whole system is a judicious combination of the explosion-engine wedded to the electric motor. When the car is at rest no engine is running and there is therefore neither small noise nor vibration; the start is effected entirely by the electric motor aforesaid which is fed from a comparatively small Tudor battery; when the vehicle attains a certain speed the petrol engine automatically cuts in and does the work, and when extra power is required as on a gradient, the electric motor assists. By an ingenious arrangement, when the car is running on the level and downhill, where the whole of the power of the engine is not required to drive it, the accumulators are being automatically filled by current that is, generated by the dynamo, which is, in reality, the flywheel of the engine; the battery, therefore, is no sooner partially discharged than it is promptly filled again, so that it is not likely quickly to deteriorate. The Auto-Mixte is a compromise between the petrol car and the electric vehicle, and as it dispenses with the gear-box once and for all, which never has been anything but a most unsatisfactory fitment as regards omnibuses, it seems that this new departure may be a step in the right direction. A very strong and representative board of gentlemen are to be responsible for this vehicle, which is to be named the Gearless omnibus.

One cannot say that the new electric omnibus has been received otherwise than with a general hail of criticism from all quarters, and this is only perhaps what might be expected, there being now such large vested interests in its petrol-driven rival. The whole trouble, naturally enough, arises about the question of accumulators or storage batteries. Many persons, whose opinion one naturally regards with respect, state that it is impossible to run such a carriage except at a financial loss, and that the upkeep of the batteries will be such a serious factor that the system must prove a failure. It dose not, however, follow, because electric traction so for in this country has not been a success, that it will always remain, as at present, only suitable for the wealthy who use it with electric broughams, which may perhaps cost a shilling a mile to run. But in the new departure it is contended that if the batteries are only used to run the omnibus, say, twenty miles, by which only twenty-five per cent. of their current is discharged, and then immediately changed for others and put on charge again, they will not so greatly depreciate as is contended. And on a definite bus route this is, at any rate, feasible and well worthy of a trial. It is noticeable that electric traction every for drays and heavy lorries, is coming to the front in America. It seems improbable that we are to look forward to a state of things in which our streets should be entirely filled with self-propelled vehicles, all giving off carbonic acid combined with other gases from their exhaust, while the electric car, simply on account of accumulator difficulties, is ruled out of court for ever. But, as regards the whole question of electric traction one may merely remark that the Great Western Railway Company has purchased in America an electric lorry, which has just been delivered at Slough, for use generally. It is clear that if we are timorous regrading heavy electric traction our cousins across the water most emphatically are not.

HOME OR HILLS?

In either case you want a really good Rug, and you can't possibly get better value than the genuine Clan Tartan pure wool "LALIMLI" Rugs made in Cawnpore.

Travelling Rugs, all Tartans size 90 by 60, Rs. 12 each.

Dandy or Carriage Rugs size 72 by 60, Rs. 9-8-0 each, size 60 by 60, Rs. 8-8-0 each.

Send us a postcard now, and the Rug will be on its way to you in a few hours.

Anything else made of wool can be supplied from our works, including Flannels, Serges, Tweeds, Worsted Coatings, Homespuns, Friezes, &c. Also finest quality Underclothing.

Samples free on application.

DEPT. "G."

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VISITORS should kindly note that we are not running large cars to seat 9 persons and for all classes of people to sit in, but Luxurious, Small 3 Passenger Cars. Also we do not induce you to book seats at low and absurd rates and charge you Re. 1 for each 10 lbs luggage, nor do we increase our rates in June for the Down journey.

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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

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HEAD OFFICE: 16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1906.

ANGLO-INDIAN VIEW OF THE EDUCATION BILL.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT, who was formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and was actively interested in the affairs of this country from the time of the Mutiny until 1895, turned his attention, after his retirement, to educational affairs in England, and sat, not only on the London School Board until its demise, but on the Education Committee of the London County Council, when it took the place of the former body. Naturally Mr. Birrell's new Bill is a measure of supreme importance to him and he gives us what we may regard as an Anglo-Indian view of its provisions in the "Empire Review." To an impartial critic the measure appears an earnest, honest attempt to solve the problem, and but for the "partial confiscation of private property" involved, there could be little sincere opposition to it. There are understood to be hundreds of amendments to discuss before it passes its third reading, and many of these will doubtless be carried. If Sir Charles Elliott had his way it would be thrown out at once, for he regards it mainly as a scheme for carrying out election pledges and gratifying the animosity of Nonconformists and unbelievers against the privileges and influence of the churches. It is called a Bill for Education in England and Wales, but in Sir Charles's opinion, there never was a Bill which had less to do with the real problem of advancement of education. There is scarcely any mention of the children and, with a few minor items in the Miscellaneous Amendments in Part III, the Bill hardly considers their existence. "Its main object is to establish a system of administration which is agreeable to the Nonconformists, but confers no benefit on the children. In order to attain this end it proposes a vast measure of partial confiscation of private property and deals a fatal blow at the continuance of religious education in the schools." Its main object was to carry out election pledges, as originally stated, but in one and the same paragraph it changes somewhat. However that may pass, for the Anglo-Indian critic is somewhat prone to severity rather than anything else and does not stoop to consider trifles.

The proposed transfer of voluntary schools cannot but be objected to both by English Churchmen and Roman Catholics. There seems to be no necessity for such transfer. When people have built and maintained school-houses, surely it is easy to rent them for educational purposes, where schools are required, and there need be no difficulty in arriving at an agreement as to their use. But it is not proposed that any attempt in this direction shall be made. The transfer of voluntary schools is designed to be absolute and complete. The distinction between provided and non-provided schools is to be abolished. All are to be "provided" by the educational authority and no school can be recognised as a public elementary school or receive grants from rates or taxes which is not so provided. There will be no longer any foundation managers or representatives of those who founded the schools, who, up to 1870, bore the entire cost of maintenance and part of it up to 1903, and even up to the present time have sustained a small portion as represented by the cost of structural up-keep and repair. Or, as Sir Charles Elliott prefers to put it, "in the passion for uniformity all historic landmarks are submerged, all gratitude for past services is forgotten and we are henceforth to have a single unvarying type of schools, all alike subject to the local authority and paid out of public funds." Of course the objection is largely sentimental, for elementary education cannot be greatly differentiated, and the parents of the children, through their representatives on the local Committees, are entitled to a greater share in deciding how their children shall be educated than the pious founders whose ideas are very rarely properly represented by their latter day representatives and whose intentions have not infrequently been frustrated by the Charity Commissioners. Sir Charles Elliott disregards this fact: What concerns him most is that the Nonconformists will be able to rejoice that they have spoiled their enemies and have transferred to their pockets the moneys expended to provide scope for the religious beliefs of the other side.

The whole trouble arises out of the desire of the churches to have religious instruction imported at the day-schools. If a religious people be wanted religious exercises should be resorted to at home and, since it is conceded that it must at all times be voluntary and the "conscience clause" maintained, would it not be better to omit even the simplest "exercises" in the day-school, and for the Shepherds of Souls to devote greater and more systematic attention to the Sunday Schools? In most of these, we fear, there is little endeavour to systematise instruction and the teachers in the vast majority of cases could have as little chance of succeeding in a Lower Standard examination in Religious or Scripture knowledge than the children whom they are presumed to teach. What are the qualifications of a Sunday School teacher beyond the willingness to undertake the task? Yet we now hear that religious instruction is so necessary to a child that it must be imparted to him daily and as a part of his ordinary education—except his stupid or godless parents object. Whereas with qualified Sunday-School teachers it would be advantageous to omit the daily lesson. But the objection of Protestants and Catholics comes in. They want to teach their own children in their own way and to do so whenever it suits them. Hence the outcry against the so-called confiscation of property—confiscation which cannot be honestly described as confiscation,—considering that on Saturdays and Sundays all day, and every evening in the week, they will still be able to utilise their schools for their own purposes and in all that time will have more opportunity than they are likely to avail themselves of, in uprooting the tares the "enemy has scattered broadcast" in their minds. If the clergy and pious parents cannot give the children such religious teaching as they require it does not speak well for either clergy or parents. To attempt to force religious instruction upon children and young people is the unwisest thing in the world and the over-zeal of pious parents has driven countless children to temporary backsliding if not to permanent agnosticism. Rather, in the interests of religion, the complete secularisation of the day-schools, a thousand times, than this.

PEREGRINATIONS OF PAUL JONES.

THERE has been much patriotic ebullition in America lately over the body of Paul Jones, whose mortal remains have been handed over by France to his admirers in America for interment in the land which, (for a few years) he adopted. President Roosevelt made a touching speech, the French Ambassador, with his finger on his nose, did likewise, and the "Marsellaise" and the "Star-Spangled Banner" brought tears to the eyes of all the beholders of the final sepulture of the famous sailor. Paul Jones was a man around whom romance rolled in clouds. He did things which the writers of the boys' books have seized upon and exalted into deeds of deering-do, and his memory is no doubt genuinely revered in the United States as a truly great and glorious character. But little as we desire to despoil America of its hero, we cannot think of Paul Jones with the reverence with which our American cousins regard him. Even the Americans can scarcely claim that he was really one of themselves. So long as he got honour from America, he hoisted the Stars and Stripes, but when more was to be made elsewhere he was never loth to hoist the flag of the most generous paymaster. Paul Jones, too, was not an American. He was born in Kirkcudbright, where his father was a gardener. Where he got the "Jones" from it is possible only to conjecture, but his name was simply that of his sire, John Paul. Jones's connection with America began when his elder brother, who had emigrated, died, leaving Paul his property in Virginia. When the American War of Independence broke out Jones accepted a command in the Navy of the new Republic. He did good service against his native land, but circumstances were against him, as they have been against other would-be-invaders of England, and he failed in his attempt to fire the shipping at Whitehaven. Then he took his vessels up the Firth of Forth, with the intention of attacking Leith, but the wind was too much for him, and he could do nothing. His non-success in that effort was partially compensated for by his conquest of the English ship Serapis off Flamborough Head, which, after a long and bloody combat, he compelled to strike. That was the exploit which raised his fame to its acme. On his return to Paris he was feted and caressed by the best society, and Louis XVI presented him with a gold-hilted sword and the Order of Merit. He was much chagrined on his return to America by the neglect that met his boastful requests for further employment, and he finally deserted America for Russia and entered on a new filibustering career in the service of the Empress Catherine. The jealousy of the other Russian naval commanders brought about his recall in less than eight months, and Paul Jones retired to Paris to die a soured and disappointed man. Thus the Americans' hero would not seem to have been worthy of the laudation nowadays offered to his memory, although there is no doubt he was a skilled naval officer and a brave man. Any way, France has seemed very willing to part with his bones, which is only as it should be in these days of l'entente cordiale, seeing that whatever Paul Jones was to America he was no friend to his own country of Britain.

A PHILOSOPHER IN HIS DOTAGE.

INDIA has its modicum of strange people, but it can claim no monopoly of cranks. There are plenty at Home. Even at a distance of 6,000 miles we get echoes of their mouthings, and wonder why they are allowed to be at large. A little brochure of thirty or forty pages is to hand entitled "The Freehold Farm." It has nothing to do with farms, however, but is an advocacy of a species of ethics which can only be described by the author himself. This is how he introduces the booklet:—

99, Albany Street, London, N. W. 25/7/04.

Dear Thinker,—Captain F. Linford Wilson, being now in his eighty-fourth year, and in desire to release himself from the interruptions to internal interest, has transferred the whole of his effects, illustrations, pictures, and curiosities (for his books would go into a carpet-bag), to trustees for the publishing of his manuscripts as continuous to the completing the "Science of the Ideal" for possible interest, and for which his "Freehold Farm." (Freed-Thought Hall) publications are to be the successional description. The object being the Co-operative University of Intentioned Comprehension for the 16 Professions of Utility, and of which the published of "Teachers" is to serve as a sample.

His opinions being to the advocacy of Sociality, Education, and Aspiration, as understood of Intuitionism, visioned in Crystalanity to the revelation of a Paradistinace.

Doubtless our more thoughtful readers will get some gleams of light from these opening bars, but for ourselves we must admit the point is not quite so clearly put as it might be. Here is another enlightening excerpt:—

ESB.—The Responsiveness by Teachers.

In offering this division of the College, it is to be of a tentative intimation, for the detail would be far more expanded to the discouragement of attention, for here the idea is sufficient, inthat the answer is obviously complete. The question which at first presents itself is—What is a profession? A performance which demonstrated the capability to execute it. Performance is of purposement, occupation, or assistance for the public welfare. The most trivial act by an individual enlist him in its performance for the time being with the defined profession to the recognition that even conversation is a means by which many persons convey unintentional teaching.

Thus this venerable innocent gabbles along, to the benefit of the printers and compositors, though it seems rather hard on the postmen and sub editors.

WE hear from Mahablashwar that Lady Jenkins shot a bear the other day, measuring 6 feet 10 inches.

RAIN has fallen in the Western Himalaya region, causing a marked fall of temperature in Simla and other stations.

WORK upon the Kashmir Electric Power Scheme is now proceeding. The railway will be taken in hand next cold weather.

THE maximum temperature in Madras on Wednesday was 106°, which was nearly 10° above the average.

A SEVERE dust-strom occurred at Bhownagar on Thursday, lasting for a considerable time. It was followed by a short shower of rain.

AMONG the questions likely to engage the attention of the Government of India at no distant date is that of secondary education.

THE R. I. M. steamer Dalhousie, Commander A. W. McArthur, sailed yesterday for Port Blair and Rangoon, with 86 convicts for the former port.

THE final arrangements for the purchase of the Kalka-Simla Railway by the Government of India for £300,000 are now being made by the Secretary of State.

THIS years harvest in the Punjab is expected to be a magnificent one, though full returns as to the crops reaped have not yet been received. The late winter rains were particularly good in most parts of the Province.

FOR such work as has been undertaken on the new canals in the Punjab labour has been forthcoming to a satisfactory extent. Next year the demand will be much greater as the works will be extended.

THE recent storms have caused considerable damage in the neighbourhood of Port Canning. Many of the bunds have been broken down, and a considerable area of cleared land is now under water. No loss of life is reported, but it is feared that it will be impossible to cultivate some portions of the district this season.

IT is pretty clear, says the "Ceylon Observer," that the present Government fails to secure the thorough support of the planting community, which Sir West Ridgeway commanded. This seems to have arisen from the absence of advisers of weight—especially as Sir Alexander Ashmore has gone on leave. Sir Henry Blake may be considered a kindly man in his way, who genially makes the acquaintance of various planting districts; but the general feeling after his speeches—and amusing ones they are too—at the various gatherings he attends, is that already expressed by the Chairman of the Dolosbage Meeting: We have not yet heard what you are to do for us.

MUCH interest was aroused in India some time ago in the attempt to introduce the permanganate treatment of snake-bite. In the Central Provinces a large number of Sir Lauder Brunton's lancets were distributed last October for use by vaccinators and selected landholders. Several cases of successful treatment have been reported to Government, but unfortunately none of the reports give sufficient detail to prove that the bites were really those of poisonous snakes, and it is therefore not possible to form any conclusion as to the value of the treatment. Officials and others sending in such reports should remember that they are valueless without positive evidence as to the nature of the bites and the species of snakes inflicting them.

THE Sardha River irrigation project has never found much favour in Oudh, the landowners in the districts which a canal would serve having opposed it as likely to do more harm than good owing to the nature of the soil. But it may be found possible to utilise the surplus water of the river in a different way to that which was originally proposed. This would be by making a canal westward through Rohilkhand into the Meerut Division and thus providing a new source of water-supply to the tracts served by the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals. The Jumna River has none too much water for the work which it has to do, and if the take-off to the East could be lessened there would be a larger supply made available for the Western Jumna Canal. This system could be extended with advantage in the southern part of the Delhi Division which is peculiarly liable to drought. In its new form the Sardha project will be thoroughly examined, and we may hear more of it a year or two hence.

GOLF on shipboard is the latest sporting sensation which has come to afflict humanity and a brief but highly eventful career is predicted for the game. It is said that the chief essentials to a pleasant game on an ocean liner are "a complacent commander, a handy quarter-deck man, a not too crowded ship a fairly long promenade deck, and a body of passengers not too insistent on their rights of tenure." The clubs used are of special make, and the ball is a "grummet" or spliced rope ring, about 4in. in outside diameter. The holes are rings, chalked on the deck in obscure corners. The bunkers are expected to be provided by such impediments as deck chairs, human beings, and other things of small consequence. The whole game appears to us pregnant with the most exciting and entertaining possibilities.

THE attempt to get up a regatta to be held, as usual on the boat canal at Kidderpore during June has been unsuccessful. The Calcutta Rowing Club at the moment is suffering from want of members keen enough to undertake the necessary practice and training for race rowing in this weather. The lin-spiriting enthusiasm of a few years back has died out for the all-sufficient reason that Messrs. Hoare, Power, Charles, Graham, Medd, and a few other extra keen men (and men who went in for no other form of athletics) are not in Calcutta, one or two are, alas! no more, others have left rowing for polo and paperchasing and a few have joined the noble army of buddas. These fluctuations, says the "Indian Field" are common to all athletic clubs in India and must always be while the European population is migratory. so while it seems a pity that the C. R. C. should just now fail to exhibit the activity that is usually associated with its operations, doubtless it will recover from the stagnation that now prevails and emerge once again in a spirit that will revive old glories.

THE ADULTERATION OF JUTE.

THE QUESTION OF LEGISLATION.

MR. L. J. KERSHAW I.C.S, Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, Financial Department, has addressed the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Eastern Bengal and Assam, as follows:—

Sir,—I am directed to forward a copy of a despatch that has been addressed to the Government of India by the Secretary of State, on the subject of the intervention of Government to prevent the watering and sanding of jute which is so widely practised in this province.

This is a question which has of recent years been much discussed in the public press, and it is believed that most officers of Government are familiar with its leading features. It is notorious that when the prices of jute range high, water and sand, mixed with jute, are sold as jute in large—even in enormous—quantities. Enquiries which were instituted at Serajganj and Chandpur in 1903 by the Bengal Agricultural Department showed that jute was watered and sanded publicly and in broad daylight, and the practice is indeed a matter of common observation. Three years ago the Calcutta Baled Jute Association addressed the Director of the Agricultural Department, Bengal, with a recommendation that the sale of jute containing an undue proportion of moisture should be prevented or penalised by legislation on the general lines of the Bombay Cotton Frauds Act (VII of 1893). It will be observed that legislation was to be aimed at the sellers of jute. The Bombay Cotton Frauds Act was directed against the owners of cotton presses, and imposed penalties upon the possession of cotton which was fraudulently or dishonestly adulterated. The penalties consisted of (1) confiscation and destruction, (2) confiscation, cleaning and sale or (3) cleaning by Government agency at the owner's expense. Proceedings were initiated by special Inspectors, and cotton presses were to be licensed by Government. The Act was repealed in 1882, at the instance of the Secretary of State who, while attaching no great weight to the proposition that it is generally inexpedient that the Government should interfere in trade matters for the protection of trade experts, was of opinion that a change had taken place in the character of the cotton trade which rendered special legislation unnecessary. On the receipt of the representation of the Baled Jute Association the Government of Bengal authorised the Director to enquire and report upon the advisability or otherwise of undertaking legislation on the subject of the fraudulent watering of jute, but expressly stated that this permission would not in any way bind the Government to legislate. In October, 1904, the Director (Mr. Maddox) circulated a note on the subject, a copy of which is amongst the enclosures to this letter. He appended the draft of a Bill for the suppression of fraudulent practices in the jute trade which generally followed the lines of the Bombay Cotton Frauds Act. This note elicited a reply from the Narayanganj Chamber of Commerce, which suggested a draft Bill of a simple character. On the 17th February, 1905, the subject came up for discussion at a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Agricultural Association, but with inconclusive results. It was pointed out that the baler was more interested in the question than the mill-owner, inasmuch as he had to purchase the jute without any previous contract as to adulteration, but was himself bound by contract to supply jute of a certain commercial purity. Some members deprecated legislation, while others were of opinion that even the fear of oppression from the machinery provided for carrying out the provisions of the proposed Act would, in a great measure, put an end to fraudulent adulteration. It was also pointed out that the Bombay Cotton Frauds Act, on the lines of which the proposed Bill was based, had been actually repealed on account of the oppression which resulted from its working. It was decided to postpone other discussion pending receipt of a further letter from the Chamber of Commerce. With a letter dated the 15th August 1905, the Chamber put forward a revised draft Bill. It will be observed that stress was laid on the necessity that the initiative should be taken by Government Inspectors, and that purchasers should not be subjected to the odium of laying information. In February, 1906, a deputation from the Narayanganj Chamber of Commerce waited upon the Hon. Mr. Hare. A further examination of this difficult question had led the Chamber to modify very considerably the views that had been first expressed. The employment of special Inspectors, or of the police, was deprecated and the course that was recommended was (1) to license all dealers in jute whether buyers) sellers, balers or shippers (2) to penalise the possession of wet jute by confiscation and by the revocation of licenses. Proceedings were to be initiated by the complaints of private persons. It was, however, recognised that without a staff of Inspectors it would be difficult to enforce the license system, and the persons might be unwilling to undertake the responsibility of instituting prosecutions.

During the past year laboratory enquiries have been conducted by Mr. R. S. Finlow, Fibre Expert in the Agricultural Department, the results of which appear to have an important bearing on the subject. The enquiries are not complete, but I am to forward extracts from Mr. Finlow's memorandum giving the result of his investigation into the amount of moisture which was contained in various samples of jute. It will be observed that this ranged from a minimum of under 10 per cent. to a maximum over 50 per cent. It seems that unwatered jute, during the dry months of the year, often contains as low a proportion of moisture as 10 per cent., or even less but that in warm air saturated with moisture—a condition which prevails during August and September—a proportion of 15 per cent. to 17 per cent. would not be abnormal. The extraordinarily high percentages of moisture which Mr. Finlow found in most of the samples examined by him indicate very forcibly the enormous profits which are annually made by adding water to jute and selling it as jute.

But a further consideration of great importance appears to emerge from Mr. Finlow's results. A comparison of the percentages of moisture with the trade notes which accompanied the samples seems to indicate that the buyers are able to estimate with some approach to exactitude the proportion of water a bale of adulterated jute contains. If this is the case, they buy watered jute with their eyes open, and the watering of jute cannot be termed "fraudulent" in the sense that it is intended to deceive.

It should not however, be assumed that if buyers purchase wet jute with their eyes open no possible case remains for Government intervention. There would certainly be no such strong ground for legislation as if the adulteration were so effected as to mislead the purchaser. But the State is interested in checking any practice the effect of which would be to injure the resources of the country by diverting trade from it; and it is perhaps within the bounds of possibility that the wholesale watering of Indian jute might in time force the trade to look for other staples or to other countries. On the other hand, the reason why jute is watered appears undoubtedly to be that the demand is greatly in excess of the supply, and in this case any law which we can make is likely to be evaded, and the only effective remedy will apparently lie in an extension of jute cultivation. The conclusions of the Board of Scientific Advice, to which reference is made in the letter of the Dundee Chamber of Commerce, were not directly in favour of legislation. The Board recorded that there appears to be proof that at times fraudulent watering, which induces heating and discolouration, is resorted to with the object of fictitiously increasing the weight of the fibre offered for sale. But they added that the remedy for this particular cause of deterioration obviously lies in the hands of the jute trade.

It appears to be out of the question for the Government to embark upon a policy which would bring it into conflict with the mass of ryots who grow jute; and any penalties that are imposed upon the possession of adulterated jute must be aimed at the sellers or at the buyers. It is observed that such suggestions as have been put forward in the past assume that legislation is to be directed at the former class only. But it may seem that the law would be more effective if directed against the latter class. Buyers form a less numerous community than sellers, and the stocks which buyers accumulate could be much more easily and effectively inspected than the contributing consignments which pass through the sellers' hands.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

PROSPECTS OF AN AGREEMENT.

The Turkish and Persian Question

POSITION ON THE FRONTIER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 19.

The "Standard" in its issue this morning states that the negotiations for an Anglo-Russian understanding relate chiefly to Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet and they have reached an advanced stage and will be completed when the new Russian constitution is in working order.

Russia does not seek a port in the Persian Gulf.

There will be a Russian and a British sphere of influence in the North and South of Persia, respectively, and separated by the Salt Desert.

The "Standard" says that the Railway question is the chief difficulty and will possibly be settled by an agreement as well as in reference to the Bagdad Railway.

The principle of the proposed Anglo-Russian Agreement for the Near East is the preservation of Turkey on the basis of the status quo.

The position of Afghanistan and Tibet remains unchanged.

LATTER.

The "Daily Telegraph" announces that the British Channel Fleet will visit Kronstadt at the end of July.

THE AMNESTY QUESTION IN RUSSIA.

A Modified Amnesty.

COUNT DE WITTE'S PROTESTS.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Count de Witte has made a strong reactionary speech in the Council of the Empire, declaring an amnesty would be the prelude to a revolution at which civilization would be aghast.

The Duma is ardently discussing the address and has adopted a clause for the expropriation of landlords with an amendment to include ecclesiastical lands.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The Duma has unanimously adopted the Address in reply to the Imperial speech from the Throne, including therein the request for a complete amnesty.

The Council of the Russian Empire in its address to the Tsar recommends the granting of amnesty, but excluding those who are imprisoned for outrages on life and property.

Count de Witte in his speech before the Council of the Empire said that a "wholesale" amnesty would be a prelude to revolution, &c.

THE EGYPTIAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Choice of the Commissioners.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Egyptian Commissioners in the Turkish frontier delimitation are Captain Owen and the Egyptian General Falki.

LOSS OF A TARPEDO BOAT.

Torpedo boat No. 56 has capsized at Port Said and seven on board were drowned.

[The Torpedo Boat 56 was in Reserve at Malta and was specially commissioned as a result of the Turkish dispute.]

ISSUE OF INDIA STOCK

To Purchase the B. B. and C. I. Debentures.

Tenders are invited for two million three per cent. India stock, the minimum being 94 1/2. The money is for railway purposes and discharging the debentures of the Bombay and Baroda Railway.

THE FETING OF THE BURGOMASTERS.

Reception by the King.

His Majesty the King received the German Burgomasters at Buckingham Palace, this morning, and the Lord Mayor entertained them at luncheon at the Mansion House.

The Kaiser has telegraphed his sincere thanks for London's reception of the Burgomasters.

SEA LEVEL CANAL FOR PANAMA.

Decision Influenced by the Great Earthquake.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Influenced largely by the San Francisco disaster the Committee of the Senate has reported in favor of a sea level canal at Panama.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

Arrival Home from the Japan Tour.

Prince Arthur of Connaught has arrived in London from his tour.

THE POPE CONFINED TO HIS BED.

A Sufferer from Gout.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 19.

His Holiness the Pope is confined to his bed with an attack of gout.

RAILWAY RATES IN AMERICA.

Action by the Senate.

The American Senate has passed the Railway Rate Bill with amendments chiefly providing for ratification of the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission by the law courts against which President Roosevelt has long fought. The measure now goes to a Conference Committee of both Houses.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

Japan Supports England.

The "Times" Peking correspondent says that the Japanese Legation there has been instructed to support Great Britain in asking explanations regarding the Chinese Customs Edict.

Reuter (Peking) says that all the Foreign Ministers have announced they will support Great Britain's protest against the Customs Edict.

The British Charge d'Affaires has addressed a second note to the Chinese Government.

THE NATAL RISING.

A British Officer Wounded.

Two columns have effected a junction at Cetewayo's grave. A rear-guard action has taken place with Bambaata in which twelve rebels were killed. Lieut. Wilkins and a trooper were wounded.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

A Deputation Received by the Premier.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, to-day, received a deputation of Female Suffragists. He expressed sympathy with them, but urged patience till Government was more united on the question.

REWARDS FOR SERVICE.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Captains Sutherland and Flint have been gazetted Brevet-Majors for services in the Bahr-el-Ghazel.

LADIES' GOLF.

Mrs. Kennion has won the Ladies Golf Championship defeating Miss. Thompson by 4 to 3.

THE ITALIAN CABINET.

Resigns after the Labour Troubles.

The Italian Cabinet has resigned.

CRICKET NEWS.

Some Popular Victories.

Notts has beaten Leicestershire by nine wickets.

Somerset has beaten Warwickshire by eight wickets.

Essex has beaten Northampton by eight wickets.

LONDON, MAY 19.

Yorkshire has beaten Kent by 119 runs.

Surrey has beaten Hants by ten wickets.

Lancashire has beaten Oxford University by 141 runs.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SIMLA, MAY 18.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captains Trafford, Pilkington, Lauddie and Dunn and Lieutenant Gill, Indian Medical Service, have been placed at the disposal of Punjab on plague duty.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Harris is appointed to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department.

Mr. Muriel, Officiating Conservator of Forests, Burma, is granted leave of six months.

Mr. Branthwaite officiates Conservator, Tenasserim Circle.

Consequent on the establishment of the Pusa College the following experts will, in future, be despatched :—Dr. Leather, Imperial Agricultural Chemist ; Dr. Butler, Imperial Mycologist, Mr. H. Lefroy, Imperial Entomologist ; Mr. A. Howard, Imperial Economic Botanist; Mr. Bergtheil, Imperial Bacteriologist ; and Mr. Shearer, Imperial Agriculturist.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Schie from Central Provinces is appointed Chief Engineer in Bengal, 2nd class, permanent.

Mr. Davis, Engineer, Punjab, officiates as Superintending Engineer vice Mr. Bellasis on leave.

Mr. A. Slater, Executive Engineer, United Provinces, is permitted to retire.

The services of Mr. Welsh, Executive Engineer, are replaced at the disposal of Assam Government.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Mr. Preston, Agent, Chartered Bank, Calcutta, replaces Mr. Reginald Murray as a member of the Indian Tea Cess Committee.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. J. Anderson, I. M. S., is permitted to retire.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. De Broe, Deputy Manager, N. W. Railway, is permitted to retire.

Major V. Murray, R. E., is confirmed as Deputy Traffic Superintendent of that Railway.

Rai Saheb Rala Ram, Executive Engineer, officiates Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway and holds rank of Superintending Engineer until Mr. Taylor's leave expires.

Mr. Dyson, while officiating as Engineer-in-Chief of N. W. Railway, holds temporary rank of Chief Engineer after 19th May.

Mr. L. Whelan, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, has been granted an extension of three months' leave by the Secretary of State.

MONSOON PROSPECTS.

HOPEFUL SIGNS FOR AN EARLY BREAK.

COLOMBO, MAY 15.

The big burst is expected any day this week and the usual precautions are now being observed in harbour. The steamers, which had their bows facing the Northern Breakwater, are now being changed from that position by the Pilots who were busy the whole of to-day in this work.

Ceylon is in the throes of the great yearly discussion. "Is this monsoon ?" It is a question many people were asking yesterday and to-day wrote the "Times of Ceylon on May 14. It is a matter on which everybody can guess, and on few questions can there be such a diversity of opinion. According to some—the Customs' way it may be stated—the "little burst" came on the 26th April (when also the 150 days of rain of the Indian astrologer was to begin), and yesterday's squall was the beginning of the big burst. At the further end of the Customs is another authority, who laughed at the idea of the 26th ultimo. The first squall in the sea was yesterday, and "take it from me, "he said," yesterday saw the beginning of the little monsoon. The head of the Meteorological Department was appealed to. Rains have nothing to do with the monsoon—so it is to no purpose to refer to the rain, and in the Meteorological Department they go on facts, not opinions. We are not quite in the South-West yet, said Mr. Barnard, but the wind is veering round fast. Reference to the weather report shows it S-W. in Colombo to-day, and of the 15 outstations on the list four report S.W., one S. S.-W., one W., two calm and six nothing at all.

The burst last year took place, so the authorities have decided, on the 23rd May, and there is no reason to expect it any earlier this year.

Yesterday's rain came to 1·90 inches in Colombo the intensity being half an inch in 15 minutes. This was repeated this morning. The total rainfall for Colombo to date is 21·79 inches as against an average of 26·20 inches.

The rainfall in the outstations was pretty general, but very meagre. The heaviest fall was 25 cents.

The maximum temperature in Colombo has been as low as 83 degrees yesterday and to-day. Not many days ago it was 94·2 ! According to to-day's list Jaffna was 93 degrees yesterday, the next highest being Anuradhapura with 93.

News from Galle on May 13 says :—"There was a heavy storm last night. Several houses came down, and there were inundations in the Fort and the suburbs. In the harbour a buggalow broke loose from her moorings, and drifted on to the beach at Magalle. Several boat-loads of rice were damaged by the rain, being left overnight in lighters. Two large sheds in the bazaar collapsed."

DHARWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, MAY 18.

During the past fortnight, Dharwar has been blessed with a few showers of most acceptable rain, about 2 or 3 inches having been gauged, accompanied with vivid lightning and terrific peals of thunder. This agreeable change has immensely purified atmospheric conditions, and the parched earth is now in good humour, shadding forth blades of grass to provide fodder for the cattle who have had a prolonged linten season and will now emerge from their retreat. Prices, however, range high, jowari, the staple food of the peasant, selling at 4 seers per rupee while coarse is sold at the same rate, while that of good quality or 1st sort is selling 3 1/4 seers per rupee. The district, so far, has been mercifully preserved from plague and pestilence, although famine, gaunt and grim, has stalked through the land. The temperature is between 84° and 90° in the shade, but the nights are starry and a slight breeze blows and tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep, is most welcome and enjoyable.

Of domestic events, Mr. F. T. Fry, I. C. S. from Satara relieved Mr. Crump as District and Sessions Judge. Rev. C. E, C. Coetlogan, M. A. relieved Rev. S. Leigh-Lye, B. A. as Chaplain of Dharwar cum Hubli ; Colonel Ben Murdock R.E. Agent. S.M. Railway has proceeded to England on six months' leave of absence and has been succeeded by Mr. Anderson, Chief Engineer who returned from a similar furlough. Mr. Hudleston, the Deputy Chief Engineer, acts as Chief Engineer. Mr. Shaw is expected to retire on the 25th May and will resume his post as Auditor. Mr. Foote, the Personal Assistant to the Agent, having retired lately, Kesava Rau Naidu, the Agent's Chief Clerk, retired from the Mysore Service, is acting Mr. Varley, the Additional Sessions Judge, it is reported, will be shortly posted to Thana. The Collector Mr. C. W. M. Hudson has returned to head-quarters from his "jama bandi" or revenue tour. The present Huzar Deputy Collector and Magistrate who replaced Mr. Sathaye, it is rumoured, will retire in the near future. Mr. Oliver, the District Forest Officer, is also expected to go on leave shortly, Mr. Cant, the urbane Station Master, has very "courteously" given two exhibitions in the Railway Institute of his "Cinematograph" to the delight and enjoyment of his audience, especially the juvenile portion. The new Veterinary Hospital is fast approaching completion on the left of the old fort glacis, while on the right glacis, the Lingayet Hall or Sabha has collected abundant material for electing the building. An opportune find is the discovery of an old well-covered with debris undiscovered which was unearthed lately and to all appearance is a godsend in this time of water famine, for the hidden and choked springs are fulfilling their duty by furnishing a good supply of wholesome drinking water. Another large well, situate in a village about 2 or 3 miles from the city, having through the exertions of Mr. Cattee, B A. L. L. B., Assistant Government Prosecutor and a Vice-President of the local Municipality, being deepened and cleaned several feet, has resulted in opening out the clogged springs and thereby filling the well with an additional 6 or 7 feet of water where lately only 3 or 4 feet of water was daily obtained. This effort of Mr. Cattee is most laudable and philanthropic. Would that his fellow countrymen may follow his example by similar deeds of charity.

A MEETING OF SYMPATHY WITH BARISAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MAY 20.

A crowded public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad, protesting against the high-handed measures at Barisal, was held this evening at the Premabhai Hall, Mr. Jivanlal Desai presiding. Resolutions, expressing sympathy and strongly condemning the unsympathetic attitude and shortsighted actions of the authorities in adopting coercive measures in dispersing the Barisal Conference which was conducting an agitation in a loyal and lawful manner, and in imprisoning the trusted and renowned leaders like Surrendranath Bannerjee, were passed unanimously. Drs. Benjamin and Jamanadas, Messrs. Nagindas, Bapuji, Thakorlal and others spoke. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting dispersed with cries of "Bande Matram."

The Government of India have decided to publish the monsoon forecast, and it will duly appear early next month. The discontinuance of publication some three years ago was never approved by public opinion, for the annual forecast was interesting, though too much exactitude was attempted in predicting the character of the monsoon and the probable distribution of rainfall. The new forecast will, we understand, be less dogmatic in deduction and conclusions, but careful comparisons cautiil be made between meteorological conditions in the current year and those of previous years. So many factors influence the monsoon that fexact predictions are impossible.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

CLOSE OF THE THIRD ROUND.

ST. XAVIER'S CALCUTTA

vs.

R. I. M. DOCKYARD.

There was much interest shown in this encounter, especially as it was the last game in the third round. Both teams had done well in the previous rounds, St. Xavier's having had a bye in the first round, and in the second scored an excellent victory against the East Lancashire Regiment. The Dockyard had also a bye in the first half and won handsomely against the R G. A. Colaba in the Second Round. The winners of this game is drawn against the Old Boys in the semi-final. As was to be expected, a large crowd turned up to see the match, in fact quite the biggest attendance there has yet been at this competition. The Band of the G. I. P. Volunteers was in attendance. Rather unfortunately the colours of both sides were much alike, which made it slightly difficult to follow the game. With Lieutenant Colonel Hogg and Mr. Fenton as referees, the game started. The Dockyard attacked, but the Calcutta team relieved, and took the play into the Dockyard quarters. The St. Xavier's gained a corner, but no score resulted. The Dockyard then put in good work and took the ball into the Calcutta twenty-five, where an exciting struggle took place. The ball was hit away, but the Dockyard forwards received it, and by good combination Kelly scored a goal. After this the College took the ball down the field, but they were not playing up to the proper form, their passing being all over the place and their backs' hits always appearing to find an opponent. A great struggle then took place in the Dockyard circle, but the goal-keeper saved well and a corner resulted. The College returned to the attack, but their shooting was faulty. Half time was called with the score. One goal to love in favour of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard.

After the interval the College pressed, but the Dockyard backs, who throughout played an excellent game, relieved. Then the R. I. M. bal their turn, and got in a shot, which was easily stopped by the Goal-keeper. Again the College returned to the attack and kept the R. I. M. busy in their circle, but their shooting was still execrable, and time after time what looked like a certain goal was thrown away by bad shooting. For a short time the R. I. M. got the ball out of their circle, but the combination of the St. Xavier forwards was too good for them, and soon the bombardment of the Dockyard goal recommenced. Exciting play followed in the circle, the Dockyard defending well. The College however meant equalizing and at last Owens their centre forward scored. After the resumption of play St. Xavier's still pressed and made many shots, none of which however added to their score. Then the R. I. M. had their turn and attacked, but with no result. The next score was put on by the College centre forward, who took a good pass from his wing and put St. Xavier's ahead. The Calcutta team now pressed the Dockyard severely, and nearly scored again, but the goal-keeper saved well. Again the College attacked and Owens put on their third goal. The Dockyard then took the ball up and made great efforts to score, but nothing resulted, and time was called with the score St. Xavier's three goals R. I. M. Dockyard one goal.

There is no doubt the best team won, though the Dockyard had most of the game in the first half. They were however overrun in the second half, but their backs continued to play an excellent game. For a new team they have done very well this season and will no doubt do better next year. Their most prominent players were Watts, the right back who was very safe, and Kelly and Hearne among the forwards.

The St. Xavier's side were disappointing in the first half. Their combination seemed to go all to pieces and their shooting was dreadfully inaccurate Their combination improved in the second half, but their shooting still remained poor. Their back Yakshee played a sterling game throughout, and the halves put in good play. Owens, among the forwards, was responsible for the scoring. St. Xavier's will now meet the Cathedral Old Boys on Tuesday May 22nd.

The game for Monday is Grant Medical College v Elphinstone College which should be most interesting.

The teams were as follows :—

St. Xavier's College :—Goal ; Hoff; Backs, Smart and Yakchee ; Half Backs : Vaughan, Mungavin, and McGuire ; Forwards : D'Silva, A. Manuel, Owens, Fischer and Vanspal.

R. I. M. Dockyard :—Goal, Dias ; Backs : Watts and Stevens : Half Backs ; Jefferys, Drake and Roberts ; Forwards ; Davis Kelly. Gilder, Harrington and Hearne.

The following is the table to date :—

St Xavier's (Cal)	bye	Xaviers 3—0	St Xavs	2-1
East Lancs	bye			
R G A, Colaba	bye	Dockyard 0—0		
R I M Dockyard	bye			
Connaught Rangers	Old Boys 5—0	Old Boys 3—0	Old Boys	2-1
G H S O B Boys				
Pioneers	Pioneers 1—0			
Elphinstone H C				
York and Lancs	York & Lancs 4—1	Y and L's 4—3		
Bhaunagar H C				
Education Society	Royal Scots 8—1			
Royal Scots				
New High School	High School 2—1	F & P 2—1	Elp.	1-1
City Club				
The King's Regiment	F & P H S walk over			
Fort and Proprietary				
High School				
Bombay Gymkhana	Gymkhana 8—0	Elphinstone 3—2	Elp.	2-1
Bombay Boys				
Elphinstone College	bye			
Grant Medical Coll	bye	Medicals 5—0	Medl.	1-0
Parel Gymkhana	bye	Customs 7—0		
Cathedral High School	bye			
Bombay Customs	bye			

FATAL ACCIDENT WHILST BATHING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, MAY 19.

A very sad incident occurred yesterday at Veraval. The wife of Mr. T. Ryan, the Examiner of Accounts of the B. G. I. P. Railway, went to bathe in the sea in the company of others when she was drowned. The body was at once taken out and restoratives were applied, but without any avail. The deceased was a very kindly, genial and popular lady. The body will be taken to-day by special train to Rajkot for burial. It is ten months since the Examiner came over to Kathiawar. The sad event has cast a gloom over the town.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATOR.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, Captain F. Mosca, from Trieste yesterday morning :—Capt. Browne, Mr. Pestonji C. Pudar, Mr. Rehemtulla Haji Mahomed, wife, mother and infant, and Mr. Leon Richard.

A correspondent writes :—Throughout the Punjab active preparations are being made for the celebration of "Empire Day" in all classes of schools. The programme is an elastic one, and in one school at least it is proposed to recite Kipling's Recessional at the close after the fireworks are over. This might be added to the Education Department's fire-rules. For the most part the day will begin with the hoisting and saluting of the Union Jack and the singing of the National Anthem. Then the pupils will have addresses (may they be short !) on the duties of a citizen and on the greatness of the British Empire. The subsequent distribution of sweetmeats, for which the Education Department refuses to pay, will probably be the favourite item in the list of events. In the cool of the evening there will be games and fireworks. Several native gentlemen of position have arranged to give evening parties on the occasion and to give liberal subscriptions for sweetmeats. It is hoped that every pupil will be able to wear a paper badge showing the Union Jack with a suitable motto. One may well ask why the celebration of "Empire Day" is confined to schools. Why should not every Government office fly the Union Jack on that day ? Is it quite proper to treat the occasion as a matter for children and native schools only ?

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 18.

There have been remarkably persistent rumours among the native population regarding the probability of a visit of the Amir of Afghanistan to India and for some reason much importance appears to be attached to the project. Nothing is officially known on the subject, but it is possible that some communication has been made to the Amir's Envoy, in Simla and that the rumour has thence spread through the Bazar. It is always impossible to gauge the influences at work in a country like Afghanistan on the movement of the ruler, influences which may make it possible for the Amir to proceed on a foreign tour at one particular time and quite impossible at another, but the general view is that, as the Amir did not come to Rawalpindi when the Prince of Wales was there in the spring, it is very unlikely that he will come at all this year. There is of course no particular reason why he should visit this country at the present juncture. Could he have been induced to come to India in the winter of 1904-5 and to have met and personally consulted Lord Curzon it is possible that some more satisfactory arrangement between India and Afghanistan might have been settled than that which resulted from the more or less infructuous mission of Sir Louis Dane, but as matters stand at present the old treaty remains in force and there appears to be no particular object in disturbing it. It has however been pointed out in the Press of this country that while the ranks of the Amir's army are filled with soldiers possessed of exceptional bravery, endurance and devotion they are officered by men who from necessity have but little more military training and education than the men they command and it is perhaps possible that, were a meeting to take place between His Highness the Amir and H. E. the Viceroy, an arrangement might be arrived at by which selected officers of the Amir's army might come annually to India and there gain practical experience in the handling and manœuvring of troops and of the value of scientific instruments of destruction.

The course of England's difficulty with Turkey has been closely watched in Simla and on Saturday afternoon when a special and unexpected meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council occurred public opinion, which up to that time had held firmly to the belief that Turkey would give way, suddenly veered round and was disposed to fear that matters after all were likely to be brought to the arbitrament of arms. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was out at Wildflower Hall, Mahasu, for the day and hurried into Viceregal Lodge to the Council so that it was immediately concluded that the question of garrisoning Egypt with Indian troops and thereby setting free the English garrison was on the tapis. However subsequent news was reassuring and a quarrel out of which nothing but complications was likely to arise has been averted. A certain interest attaches to the action of the Aligarh Mahommedans in telegraphing to the Viceroy protesting against a war with the head of their religion, as there arises the question as to what extent the Mahommedans of this country regard the Sultan of Turkey as their spiritual head, and what would be their feelings were the United Kingdom to be compelled to wage war against him. However the danger now appears to have passed away and it is to be hoped that a delicate question of this character will never arise.

An amusing example of the "strenuous Simla" life was, it is reported, afforded the other day at the Veterinary Class when the distinguished officer who annually initiates certain selected officers into the mysteries of veterinary science expressed a hope that the young men under his charge would not be led away into acting at the theatre or appearing at other public performances on the ground that they could not attend to two things at the same time. The Government of India have certain fixed principles which neither ridicule nor argument can move. A man may hurry up to polo three days a week or he may rush into flannels and play tennis daily or he may go discreetly to the Club and indulge in his rubber of bridge without his career being thereby in the least imperilled, but should his tastes lie in the direction of acting or "writing for the papers" he will find when he asks for promotion or an increase of pay that, as the notes on his case go their slow and stately round, every where it will be noted against him that he cannot be a hard-working official as at different times he has acted or has written for the newspapers. It is the conviction that this feeling really exists which renders the Theatre tabooed to practically all officers on duty in Simla and it appears very likely to lead to its entire stoppage.

Of amusements there have been considerable supplies during the past week. On Thursday the 10th the Honorable Mr. Baker and Mrs. Baker were "At Home" at Peterhoff and notwithstanding an untoward thunder shower in the midst of the proceedings most of the guests succeeded in enjoying themselves quite satisfactorily. Mrs. Baker wore a dress of cream coloured chiffon trimmed with orange and a hat to match, Mrs. Lionel Jacob a white and pink flowered muslin, the Countess Quadt black and white, Mrs. Fergusson brown velvet, Mrs. Armstrong brown and white with a hat to match and Mrs. Birdwood mauve. His Excellency the Viceroy was among the guests and was taken all over Peterhoff by Mr. Baker renewing his acquaintance with a house which was the Viceregal residence in Lord Lytton's time and where the present Viceroy served as an A. D. C.

In the evening there was a dance at Viceregal Lodge at which about three hundred guests were present. The invitations were issued for a quarter to ten and the dance was over by half past twelve. Lady Minto was dressed in white satin, with a diamond tiara and necklace, the Ladies Elliot in pink satin, the Countess Quadt in white lace; Lady Rivaz in white, Lady Ibbetson in black velvet and a white lace scarf, Lady Duff in grey brocade with turquoise ornaments, Lady Dane flowered brocade, Mrs. Aldham in black with silver sequins and Mrs. Bachelor in white satin with green velvet bows. Among the girls who were present and whose enjoyment of the first dance of the season was a pleasure to witness were the Ladies Elliot, Miss Dane, Miss Duncane Smythe, the Misses Dallas, Miss DeBrath and Miss Martin.

On Saturday a mixed cricket match was held at Annandale in place of the usual gymkhana. The match was between a Viceregal Lodge team and a Station team, each team being composed of five ladies and six men. The results have already been communicated by telegraph. The match was not very exciting and the attendance was small, largely on account of the heat and dust, but both Lord and Lady Minto were present the former coming down at the conclusion of the Council meeting.

Monday was Sipi Fair day and a considerable number of people including the whole of the Viceregal Lodge party attended the Fair. The morning was hot and fine and every one started off in the best of spirits, but early in the afternoon the wind got up, clouds collected, dust blew in every direction and finally the rain came down in torrents and the visitors who had started off so gaily returned in a more or less drenched condition. The Fair itself of the usual character, Brummagon wares for sale, a few poor conjurors and dancers and a number of merry-go-rounds, but the tradition as to the good looking hill ladies for sale still hangs round the function and new arrivals go merrily out in the hope of seeing something akin to an auction of prospective wives.

The first performance of "Dandy Dick" was given last night and though Pinero's popular play must be well known to the great majority of people a good house collected and the performance which was fully up to the Simla standard was well received. Colonel Williams in the part of the Dean and Mrs. Beresford-Lovett as the part owner of the celebrated horse admirably filled the principal parts.

Dr. Stein, during his passage through Wakhan on his archæological mission, will be provided with an escort from the local Afghan garrison. This will facilitate his progress through the country.

It is believed there will be a great increase in Indo-Tibetan trade at Gyanak this summer. The native representative of the Indian Government, who is stationed there, will render full assistance to Indian traders.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Fall in Stocks.

A COTTON-OIL MATTER : DEARER MONEY.

THE FIRST INDIAN RAILWAY REPORT.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The serious fall in securities at New York was reflected in London directly after when the Stock Exchange reopened after the May-day holiday. The break in New York is described as one of the worst experienced during the present movement, and is attributed to actual liquidation and bear selling on a large scale due to the failure of the banks to support the market. In London there was a similar heavy fall in American stocks, and the general weakness of the market was shown by the fact that sales of Consols on American account in order to provide cash for gold exports brought down the price from 93 3-8 to 89 5-8. Money is in great demand in New York, and there will be some anxiety to-day about a possible advance of the Bank of England rate. It is impossible not to connect the condition of the stock market in New York and London with the San Francisco disaster ; in spite of all assurances to the contrary, it begins to look as if the American banks were hardly in a position to finance the insurance companies, and as if, after all, the latter may be obliged to realise securities in order to meet the claims upon them.

Nothing definite has yet been settled as to the future conduct of the business of Messrs. William Morley and Gray, warehousemen, of London, but rumours have been current to the effect that help might be forthcoming from Manchester, whereby means for carrying on this old-established concern would be furnished. Lancashire creditors are interested to the extent of about £13,000, of which nearly 25 per cent is due to a couple of firms. Since the creditors held a meeting on the 26th ult, there has been some talk of reconstruction both here and in London, but so far those best able to further such a scheme have displayed only a lukewarm feeling in the matter, and London creditors naturally look to the North to take the initiative, in view of the large percentage of the firm's trade liabilities in Lancashire and Yorkshire. Messrs Morley and Gray possess a considerable hosiery trade, and Midland manufacturers are largely interested in the estate, a full report on the affairs of which is to be submitted towards the end of May. It may be of interest to note that the sales during the past four years averaged £264,000 per annum. A strong committee representing the general body of creditors has been appointed, but the position after the claims of the debenture holders have been met is one of uncertainty pending the result of the investigation now in progress. As to the prospects of Manchester houses giving assistance for the purpose of strengthening their position in the South, those intimately acquainted with the drapery trade have observed that it is London that has had to act on the defensive of late years against the attacks of the wealthy and splendidly organised firms of the North of England and the West of Scotland, not to speak of the competition of Bradford and Leeds.

The rapid increase in the imports of cottonseed this year is worth some consideration by those who are interested in cotton-oil. That there has been also a very large expansion in the consumption of oil of late is perfectly obvious, although we have no statistics to guide us in this direction. The first quarter's imports compare in the bulk as follows :—

1904.	1905.	1906.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
116,638	179,160	237,735

The price at Hull at the end of the first quarter was —£18. 2s. 6d. in 1904, £14. 2s. 6d. in 1905, and £18. 5s. in 1906. Notwithstanding the heavy arrivals and the prospect of a larger supply of seed than the trade has yet dealt with values have continued to move upwards, and about £2 per ton has been gained since the end of March. The main point affecting the future is the chance of greatly increasing Indian supplies. We are getting practically all the Egyptian cotton-seed which is available, but of available Indian seed we are not getting more than about 10 per cent. The rapid rise in Indian shipments indicates that growers there are waking up to the advantage of utilising their cotton-seed, and the question is whether they will allow time for the market to absorb the extra quantity which they can undoubtedly supply.

The advice of the Bank rate from 3 1-2 to 4 per cent yesterday was hardly a surprise after the events of Wednesday, for it was obviously probable that the Directors would seek to protect their reserve from the drain to America. That some such precaution was necessary is shown by the fact that the proportion of the reserve to liabilities, which was 43 3-4 per cent a fortnight ago and 39 5-16 a week ago, had fallen yesterday to 38·76 per cent. But it is none the less an unwelcome change from the 3 1-2 per cent. rate, which the country has enjoyed for a bare month. The Bengal Bank rate also, which since April 26 had been 2 per cent below the Bombay rate (5 per cent as compared with 7 per cent), has now been raised to 6 per cent, which leaves it still 1 per cent below Bombay.

Amongst various evidences of the prosperity of the cotton industry in Lancashire not the least authentic is the rate of compensation or indemnity paid by the employers' associations to spinning mills and weaving sheds stopped by strikes or lock outs. The amount paid per loom or per thousand spindles varies with the state of trade. Two or three years ago it was below 2s. per loom per week whereas this year 3s and even more has been paid. Similarly in the spinning trade, the allowance of 20s. per 1,000 spindles per week paid a few years ago has been much increased, and we should not be surprised to hear that it was now 30s.

With reference to the statement of the United States Weather Bureau published on Tuesday, and the alarmist construction put upon it by the New York "Journal of Commerce" and other Messrs. Haywood and Co., of Liverpool, write :—"It is obvious that if but 55 to 60 per cent of the total cotton area is seeded little more than 25 per cent can have made sufficient growth to be affected by bad weather, which, after all, is itself not general but partial. It would be a miracle if the bad weather should have confined itself to those districts (other than Texas) where this small percentage of cotton planted happened to be in a condition forward enough to suffer damage." It is pointed out, too, that the Weather Bureau has ceased to publish reports specifically relating to the cotton crop.

When the weather is being used as a market bogey it is often reassuring to refer to the weather records for corresponding dates in seasons when abundant crops were secured, and in this way the following Weather Bureau reports issued at Washington two years ago, when the record cotton crop was in its infancy, may be interesting :—"April 19, 1904 : Cotton planting has progressed rapidly during the past week throughout the Central and Southern portions of the belt, and has begun in the more northern districts. In portions of Georgia and Texas planting is nearly finished, and chopping has begun in Florida and Southern Georgia. Throughout the belt the weather has been too cold for germination and growth. Reports indicate that considerable replanting will be necessary in portions of the central and western districts." A week later, on April 26, the report ran :—"Planting has been general over the northern portion of the cotton belt, and is nearly finished in the central and southern portions, where chopping is now in general progress. Early planted cotton in Texas and Florida is receiving its first cultivation over most of the central and eastern districts. The stands are unsatisfactory and much replanting will be necessary. The low temperatures and droughty conditions have retarded germination very generally in the central and eastern districts. Planting is about finished in Texas, except in the central and north-western portions, where some fields of wheat, ruined by the drought, are being planted.

to cotton." Last Thursday's report, with which the bulls have tried to frighten us, was certainly no worse than this.

Although, as was pointed out the other week, several of the English railway companies furnish examples of big traffics and low prices, there is one group in the market that presents no such attractive combination and that comprises the companies which cater exclusively for the metropolis. It is becomingly increasing evident that the upheaval in the methods of traction in London is going to be more unpleasant for shareholders of certain railways than the most gloomy prophets foretold. The first company that ventured to build the revolutionary electric tube, the City and South London, now that it suffers from the competition of electrified tramways and petrol omnibuses, has to be content with a mere 1 7-8 per cent. on its ordinary stock. For the first sixteen weeks of the current year its traffic receipts amount to practically the same as for the corresponding period of last year, so that there is as yet no sign of recovery. The next tube, the more fortunate Central London, succeeded in paying a regular 4 per cent. for five years and a half, but, what with the increasing competition of motor omnibuses, and the gradual recovery by the electrified District of some of the passengers lost when the tube was first opened, it is suffering a considerable falling off in receipts. For the sixteen weeks the aggregate decline is £4,012 which is equivalent to £13,000 a year. The sum required to pay 1 per cent. on the whole capital is £30,000, and it should be remembered that a reduction of 1-2 per cent. on the ordinary dividend means a reduction of 1 per cent. in the deferred, so that at its present price of 81 1-2, against 83 1-2 a year ago, the deferred stock cannot be regarded as in a strong position.

The next important step in the reformation of London's railway traction, the electrification of the Underground, has been attended with results which prove us Cassandras to have been optimists. The conversion of the District to electricity is now complete but the sixteen weeks' returns show an aggregate increase of only £6,793, while, as to expenses, the ominous rumours about unexpectedly heavy depreciation of both rolling stock and permanent way seem to leave the stockholders very little hope. In this case, at all events, the price of the stock has suffered, standing now at 26, against 38 3-4 a year ago, and there is very little market even at that so much of the stock having been placed under one control by the system of financing the electrification to which reference was so often made here at the time it was in full swing. The desperate struggle for success which the company is making is shown in the various changes in management and directorate, but there certainly seems no reason to revise the estimates as to the future of the line so frequently put forward here. As for the Metropolitan, still in the transition state, the traffic returns show an aggregate decline of £7,927, and the price is 72 against 95 1-2 last year. After all, it is open to doubt whether these companies which have adopted electrical working are in a much better position than the North London, which has done nothing, its directors having decided to wait and see which system is the best—whether, for instance, the overhead trolley system being introduced on the Brighton is not the most satisfactory after all. The North London Company's receipts have shown a decline of a further £3,237, during the sixteen weeks and the stock stands at 92 1-2 against 124 1-2 a year ago, and 200 five years ago.

THE VALUE OF PLAGUE INOCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Verbum Sap" has fallen foul of medical men for advocating Haffkine's Inoculation as an efficacious preventive against plague, only because our Hospital Assistant happened to prepare an incorrect statement of statistics regarding lepers in an up-country asylum. Accidental errors and mistakes are possible in returns and statements prepared by new or inexperienced medical men, and it is not right therefore to blame and find fault with all the medical statistics. I never came across a single sentence written by a medical man on plague stating that inoculation gives perfect immunity from plague and that no inoculated person has ever been attacked. It is never said that all the inoculated escape, wherever there is a recrudescence of plague. The fact is that attacks among the inoculated are fewer and in milder form than among the uninoculated. This is my personal experience. In the town of Sailana during the plague epidemic in 1904 about 1,500 persons were at once inoculated on the appearance of the first two or three cases of the pest. No force was used; Inoculation was voluntary and optional

135 cases of plague occurred among the inoculated of whom 78 died and 57 were cured; the result being 42 per cent. cured. Whereas among the uninoculated 428 cases occurred, of whom 319 died and 109 recovered and 1 escaped, the result being 25 per cent. got well. These figures will speak for themselves. There was no untoward result among my inoculations.

I myself got inoculated three times and Dr. Tambe of the Indore State six or seven times without any unpleasant after-effect or impairment of health. In November last as plague epidemic was threatening owing to some suspicious dead rats having been discovered, I again inoculated about 300 persons without any untoward result. Fortunately the plague did not break out at all.

"Verbum Sap" seems to have been very much prejudiced against the plague inoculation, the cases, that he has cited of untoward results of inoculation, appear to be exceptional ones and they might have been already ill of slow fever or some nervous disease at the time of their being inoculated. The present plague serum is good and harmless as it has been greatly improved upon after the Punjab Malkowal accident.

House-evacuation also is very good and safe in its own way but all people cannot afford to go out in the open with their valuable properties nor can they safely leave their ornaments and valuables in their empty house, wherever people have been forced to go and live outside the town, many thefts and robberies have occurred and people have been left without any means of living and thus ruined for life. In these days of hard living and tribulation people consider death much better than to leave their houses to be robbed, in their absence. Of course everywhere police arrangements have proved insufficient and efficacious to prevent and detect all stealing and robbing. Under these circumstances side by side inoculation is a very necessary precaution against plague. Inoculation statistics are prepared by experienced medical men and they are supervised by European Medical Officers and so there is no good reason to doubt the correctness and truth of these statements. It is not wise to abuse medical men, because they recommend plague inoculation and they can not successfully treat a case of plague. Poison of plague is as strong as that of a cobra or every other venomous snake and medical men have admitted that no sure and certain remedy is found out for curing this disease, as quinine is for malaria and cod liver oil for consumption. Every attempt is being made to discover or invent an efficient medicine for this pest, but it will require experience and time to accomplish the object. In the mean time inoculation should be resorted to most vigorously, when every thing is being done to encourage and popularize the use of Haffkine's serum, no unreasonable and untimely obstacles should be thrown in the way of medical men by writing such letters. The state can not afford to provide huts for people everywhere nor can philanthropic persons be found to offer to build iron huts and sorts, Sanitation ought to be looked after and disinfectants should be freely used.—Yours &c.

SAMALDAS (MEDICAL OFFICER).

Saliana, C. I. May 16.

IN accordance with Army Order 89, issued on April 1, the reorganisation of the West of England military district took effect on May 1. Instead of being called the Welsh and Midland Command, the new title is that of the Western Command. This is a return to the designation borne prior to the Esher reforms being introduced, the old title being Western District. Formerly this district comprised the Welsh counties, and Devonshire, Cornwall, Gloucestershire, Monmouthshire, and Somersetshire. The Esher alterations took away the West of England counties, but added Cheshire, excluding the Mersey defences, Hereford-shire, Lincolnshire, excluding the Humber defences, and the counties of Notts, Derby, Stafford, and Leicester. Now, geographical simplicity is restored by coupling Wales with Lancashire, including the Mersey defences. The loss of Lancashire from the Northern Command is balanced by the transfer of the North Midland District to the North, embracing the Midland Counties already enumerated, as belonging to the Welsh Command. The various English commands, excluding Aldershot and London, are, therefore, simplified into northern, southern, eastern, and western areas.

MR. BARUCHA'S SPEECH.

"AN APOSTLE OF PROSPERITY."

As was only to be expected "Capital" deals at great length with speech delivered by Mr. Shapurji Barucha before the meeting of the Native Broker's Association. After paying a high personal tribute to Mr. Barucha the writer on the articles says :—

Mr. Barucha thinks a lot. Nor is he like the parrot of the story—an organism which thinks much but says little. Mr. Barucha thinks much and says much. And what he says is just as much worth hearing as what he thinks is worth knowing. Students of Political Economy will remember that Ricardo, for whom I confess I have a great admiration, was a man trained in the intellectual arena of the Banking and Share market. The same may be said of Mr. Barucha. His name for years and years past has been identified with the finance of Bombay. He is to-day one of the most prominent movers in the organization of the big Tata Steel Scheme. His word is better than a bond. His promise is never broken I wonder what the members of the Stock Exchange thought about his recent speech. I was not there to note but I have read that speech; and it has interested me a great deal more than all the financial statements it has ever been my lot to peruse. And I have perused a good many. In one paper I saw it described as a "bombshell." Well it is a "bombshell" in the sense that it is destructive of a good deal of false reasoning. On the other hand it is distinctly a constructive speech, strong in synthesis and the edification of commercial and financial stability. Whether Mr. Barucha was dealing with the Cotton Industry of Bombay or with the Banking methods of the Bank of Bombay, or with India's growing prosperity, or with the Army or the Drain, or with Swadeshi or with Partition he was so full of knowledge of his subject, so swayed and governed by strong commonsense that to read him was a pleasure. To have heard him would have been a greater pleasure. His scathing indictment of the Bank of Bombay was well deserved. He did not spare that excellent institution one bit. He showed most conclusively that while the prosperity of that Bank, or indeed of any of the so-called Presidency Banks, is largely dependent upon Government business, and while Government business must of necessity be largely dependent on the prosperity of the country, that the Bank of Bombay in dealing with the Exchange Banks exercised a policy that can only be characterised as indefensible. There are few men in India, I fancy, whether in Bombay or elsewhere who would have had the ability—I am inclined to think none would have had the courage—to handle this matter as Mr. Barucha did. Among other matters he raised a curious point. He was insisting upon the necessity for liquid assets in the Bank. The Bank of Bombay, he said, has a Savings Bank of its own whose deposits amount to about a crore. That crore ought to be in tangible liquid securities. It is put at 5 per cent. discount for a year certain renewable at three months to keep to the letter of the law. I have often wondered in case of suspicion or some other reason, if the Bank of Bombay were to refuse to renew is the debtor bound to pay it, or if paid can an action for damages lie at the Bank? The point of course is, as already noted, a curious one; but there can be no question that when a Presidency Bank declines to refuse accommodation on Government Securities it is rendering a distinct disservice to the very Government which does so much to keep it in being. The Government of India would do well to issue definite instructions regarding action of this kind. As Mr. Barucha caustically remarked: If such an incident had happened in London and the Bank of England had refused to advance on Consols the Government of the day would have at once suspended the Bank Act or London would have gone into moratorium. If it had happened in France the Bank of France would have been besieged and battered down until the advance was made on Rentes, and yet, added the speaker, though the incident lasted in Bombay for two months it did not excite a newspaper comment. The Bank of Bombay is, it is true not the Bank of England nor the Bank of France; but Mr Barucha's contention is sound logic. When Mr. Barucha came to deal with the problems of Poverty and Wealth in India he demonstrated on what a sound basis his creed of political economy is constructed. He does not deny the poverty but he shows some of the causes of that poverty. He pointed out that the potential wealth of India was not exploited. The treasures whether of produce or minerals were there; but only now is the awakening coming, only now is capital commencing to be released; only now is the sleeper being awakened.

His tribute to the greatness, the justice and the beneficence of the British Raj was conceived in the true spirit of a statesman and a patriot. And here we see the great advantage of intellectual detachment. The judicial faculty never plays so freely as when detached from exterior and qualifying influences. The clear vision of the judge must work in an atmosphere in which blame or praise counts for nothing. Mr. Barucha is a Parsee. He is swayed neither by the prejudices of the Hindus nor Musalmans. In a thousand respects he is practically an Englishman. He is dispassionate without being deficient in energy; and he is logical because he is dispassionate. It is easy enough to see from the fervour and picturesqueness of his language that he is a man of keen and warm susceptibilities, an inherent generosity of nature, an unflinching courage in the expression of his opinions even if to give point to his views he brings up and uses the sharp weapons of sarcasm, scorn and contempt. His analysis of the Indian Revenues, the Budget and the incidence of Indian taxation reveals to anybody capable of making the comparison the influence of the trained mind as against the vague deductions of the dilettante. His summary of Army taxation I must quote in extenso. I have on more than one occasion expressed much the same views in your columns; but it is a rare thing indeed to find any man who is not an Englishman by birth so thoroughly in accord with the best Western thinking on this subject. But than, as I think, I have already said, Mr. Barucha is a political economist. Not only that, he is a man of indefatigable industry in collecting and examining his facts.

I do not remember ever to have seen the question "Do we pay too much for our Army?" replied to more effectively. And this really is the only way to reply to it in the domain of economics. If critics like to attack the question of Army up-keep on ethical grounds they may do so of course, and argue until all is blue without coming to any definite conclusion. But if a Government is blamed for spending such and such a sum on its Army, the reply that it spends a good deal less than any other nation, and is effecting its national insurance against attack at a cheaper rate of insurance than the rest of the world is certainly an answer that so far as the 'domain of economics is concerned should closed the controversy. I don't suppose it will, for as a matter of fact the logic of argument and the logic of events afford much the same phenomena. There is a type of mind which refuses to be convinced. And this matters a good deal. The people who believe in this type of mind get beaten in the long run on the battle field—on the sea—in trade—everywhere. They are convinced then. But the evil is done. Talk sense my friend. Quite so.

I don't know in what spirit the Bengalis will accept Mr. Barucha's scathing indictment. His word lash with an even more cutting sting than Macaulay's. But what he has said has unfortunately only too much truth in it. The average Englishman in this country, fearful of offending by speech the caste prejudices of the Hindus, does by his silence—I know not whether to call it cowardly or politic—practically condone the vilest abuses and injustice. The Baboos who howl for political freedom are the very people who have placed the shackles of social slavery and degradation on thousands and thousands of their fellow creatures; and there are not the slightest signs that their temper in this respect is changing in the slightest degree. A man like Mr. Gokhale, who, of course, is not a Bengali, stands really, for the worst and vilest conservatism linked with the narrow mindedness of the political malcontent. His education stands for nothing. Because in the first place his education is merely that of books; and in the second place his mind is never free from the shackles of deep-rooted prejudices and conventional sentiment. An Encyclopedia Brittanica is more learned, more full of fact. A fox terrier is more full of living sympathy. I have no fault to find with Mr. Gokhale personally, but he is typical of Hinduism, and between Hinduism and a mind like Mr. Bharucha's a very wide gulf is fixed. Mr. Bharucha concluded his fine speech by paying an eloquent tribute to the English Raj. Of all the conquering races, said he, that have swayed and destinies of the subject peoples the English and the English alone are trying to govern in the interest of the governed. No other race has, either in ancient or modern times put so much conscience so much justice, so much honesty and so much self-control in the Government of the subject races as the English. There is that is soon thing to go against the shrieking declamations of Bengali editors, the declamatory eloquence of a Wedderburn or a Hyadman or the ignorant criticism of certain organs at homes in which imagination does duty for fact and truth is sedulously placed in the background. Mr. Barucha wants nothing and asks nothing of the British Government. But he is rich in more ways than one; and has made Government the present of a testimonial which a Viceroy might read with pleasure and every Englishman in India feel thankful to him for having pronounced.

NEW rules have been issued by the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway for the granting of large money prizes annually for the best kept stations, station gardens, gate lodges, etc. The practice prevails in other parts of India, where very ornamental station gardens exist.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 19.

Rainfall has been local on the Burma Coast and Eastern Bengal and Assam. Nearly general rain has occured in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The chief falls are:—Tavoy one inch, Darjeeling and Mimbu half an inch, Dhubdei one inch, Shillong, Cherraponji, Mymensing Begra, Dinajpur and Patna half an inch, and Hazaribagh, Balasore, False Point and Cuttack one inch. In Burma the weather has become slightly cooler. Skies are still moderately overcast on the South Coast. In Chota Nagpur and Bihar cloud has almost disappeared. In Bengal and Eastern Bengal cloud has largely diminished. Pressure is fairly uniform in North-East India and winds are accordingly light and irregular at the head of the Bay. The rainfall will probably diminish the temperature, which is still in large defect and is likely to rise. The weather is better in the Punjab and Rajputana. Cloud has increased on the Bombay Coast and decreased in the Deccan and South India. In the former area the skies are now clear. Pressure continues low off the Central Madras Coast, but at present this seems of very little importance. Air has become slightly drier in the whole of India except Burma and on the South Madras Coast. Local rain is likely on the South Burma Coast and scattered rain is probable in Eastern Bengal and Assam and possible in South India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Bushire 15th	29·80	WSW	8	87·1	77·4	85	.....	7·66	—4·56
Jask	29·84	Calm	C	10·3	72·2	78	.....	7·76	+3·47
Muscat 15th.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aden 15th.....	29·810	NW	6	94·3	85·3	82	.....	1·11	—1·41
Lahore	29·567	Calm	1	105·4	79·3	43	.....	4·90	+0·66
Sirsa	29·566	Calm	1	106·5	80·6	38	.....	4·33	+1·93
Delhi	29·59	SE	5	102·2	80·6	57	.....	2·94	—0·74
Agra	29·564	SE	5	104·5	84·9	45	.....	2·12	+0·21
Cawnpore.....	29·618	E	3	10·9	77·2	58	.....	2·76	+0·63
Allahabad ..	29·631	ENE	7	102·6	78·5	2	.....	0·78	—1·46
Jhansi	29·624	NE	6	177·3	88·7	52	.....	1·27	—0·61
Jacobabad ...	29·658	ESE	3	10·1	85·3	51	.....	4·19	+2·25
Karachi	29·76	WSW	19	93·9	73·2	77	.....	2·41	+0·80
Jeypore.....	29·64	WNW	6	101·2	80·6	3	.....	1·55	—0·21
Ajmere.....	29·343	W	18	106·4	85·5	38	.....	1·48	+0·70
Deesa.....	29·740	SW	15	107·8	75·4	69	.....	1·32	—0·32
Ahmedabad..	29·761	WSW	5	105·3	77·6	61	.....	0·42	—0·29
Bhuj	29·741	WSW	19	104·0	80·7	55	.....	1·08	—0·02
Jamnagar ...	29·737	W	13	9·1	78·0	39	.....	0·21	—0·10
Dwarka	29·771	WSW	18	88·3	81·8	79	.....	2·86	.....
Rajkot	29·772	SW	14	101·4	76·2	87	.....	0·79	+0·18
Bhavnagar Para.	29·779	SW	13	103·7	78·5	53	.....	0·18	—0·64
Veraval	29·794	SSW	14	87·6	83·8	81	.....	0·42	—0·29
Neemuch	29·677	WSW	19	104·0	80·7	55	.....	1·08	—0·02
Indore	29·737	W	13	9·1	78·0	39	.....	0·21	—0·10
Sangor	29·951	WNW	8	104·9	81·6	30	.....	0·79	—1·81
Jubbulpore ...	29·652	SW	4	10·0	85·2	29	.....	3·65	+0·76
Hoshangabad	29·576	SW	4	10·6	86·7	38	.....	0·3	—1·61
Khandwa.....	29·710	NW	14	103·2	83·6	49	.....	0·09	—1·19
Raipur	29·531	E	6	10·8	84·4	71	.....	5·59	+4·71
Nagpur	29·639	N	12	110·3	88·6	29	.....	2·3	+0·13
Amraoti	29·633	W	12	107·3	83·8	43	.....	0·56	—1·60
Akola	29·703	WNW	20	105·2	84·0	46	.....	1·23	—1·23
Surat	29·727	S	12	93·7	80·6	68	.....	0·19	—0·18
Malegaon.....	29·743	WSW	15	10·3	79·4	49	.....	0·18	—1·08
Bombay	29·824	W	6	92·2	81·2	72	.....	1·19	+0·43
Poona.....	29·812	W	18	9·5	67·4	55	.....	0·93	—1·51
Ahmednagar.	29·831	NW	11	101·9	69·4	42	.....	0·84	—1·44
Aurangabad.	29·762	W	17	102·8	69·6	42	.....	1·81	.....
Sholapur	29·764	NW	20	10·7	74·1	18	.....	1·13	—0·65
Ratnagiri.....	29·822	N	14	92·3	75·0	6	.....	1·70	+0·99
Bijapur.....	29·761	W	12	10·1	81·9	48	.....	0·97	—1·02
Belgaum	29·816	WSW	13	9·3	74·4	74	.....	7·30	+3·14
Mormugoa ...	29·823	NE	11	9·0	86·8	76	.....	1·11	—1·38
Karwar.....	29·816	NW	5	9·9	83·4	70	.....	0·22	—3·50
Mangalore	29·817	ENE	7	92·4	80·6	67	.....	6·30	—0·58
Calicut	29·831	NW	15	90·7	80·4	47	.....	9·15	—4·89
Cochin	29·869	NE	11	89·2	79·2	81	.....	12·90	+4·73
Bangalore	29·87	W	10	94·3	78·8	64	.....	4·26	—3·65
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·707	Calm	6	10·8	73·3	39	.....	3·11	—0·59
Masulipatam.	29·707	SE	11	10·7	83·1	60	.....	0·19	—2·15
Bellary.....	29·726	NW	15	101·0	8·0	31	.....	1·38	—2·63
Cuddapa	29·691	WNW	M	11·3	80·3	56	.....	2·87	—4·00
Madras	29·9	S	8	10·0	88·0	58	.....	16·38	—5·48
Coimbatore....	29·772	SW	6	96·4	93·0	78	.....	3·98	—4·70
Trichinopoly.	29·765	SW	6	10·4	75·1	78	0·24	10·76	—2·24
Nagapatam....	29·719	S	9	10·4	77·8	59	.....	12·01	—20·70
Colombo	29·80	SE	7	88·5	80·5	85	1·38	28·79	—2·26

In column Wind "Bats per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in several districts.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been strong to a gale at Karachi, Ajmer, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Dwarka, Poona and Sholapur.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 9° in excess at Negapatam and minimum 8° to 10° at Ajmer and Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 116° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Belgaum and Poona.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy at Karachi, Dwarka, Hoshangabad, Surat, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Cochin.

Rain.—Colombo reports nearly an inch and a half (1·38") and Trichinopoly nearly a quarter.

Weather remains more or less cloudy at a few places in the Bombay Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CLOSE OF THE ROYAL TOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S battleship Renown, with the Prince and Princess of Wales on board, entered Gibraltar harbour on April 30. The Governor went on board to welcome their Royal Highnesses, who afterwards received a visit from General Espinosa Monteros, Governor of Algeciras, where they were shown round the Hotel Reina Cristina, with its associations of the Morocco Conference. At night their Royal Highnesses gave a dinner party on board the Renown the guests including General Sir F. Forestier-Walker, the Governor, Major-Gen. Auld, and the principal naval and civil officers of the Rock.

The Prince and Princess on May 1 drove from Gibraltar to the cork woods, which at this time of the year look their best. Their Royal Highnesses greatly enjoyed the scene. The party lunched under the trees, and afterwards proceeded by special train to Algeciras, where they were shown round the Hotel Reina Cristina, with its associations of the Morocco Conference. At night their Royal Highnesses gave a dinner party on board the Renown the guests including General Sir F. Forestier-Walker, the Governor, Major-Gen. Auld, and the principal naval and civil officers of the Rock.

The Prince and Princess are expected to arrive at Portsmouth on May 7, and the "Renown," after anchoring at Spithead for the night, will enter the harbour at 11 o'clock in the morning. The Channel fleet will escort the battleship up the Channel, and there will be an impressive naval and military pageant. Full naval honours will be rendered by the ships in the harbour, and the defences will be lined with soldiers, who will cheer their Royal Highnesses as they enter.

The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the City of London after their return from India has been postponed from May 14 to Thursday, May 17, the latter being found the more convenient day, as it gives a longer time for the necessary preparations.

SWIMMING.

A PARSEE EXHIBITION.

An enjoyable exhibition of swimming feats was given by the members of the Victoria Swimming Bath on Saturday afternoon before a large gathering of Parsee ladies and gentlemen. The programme was as varied as it was novel, and some of the daring feats performed in the water by the amateur swimmers were very creditable to those concerned. A number of Parsee girls took part in the performance, and gave a clever exhibition for children of their age. The tug of war, the wrestling match and diving feats greatly amused the spectators. The proceeds were in aid of the Parsee Fever Hospital.

IT is reported that the Shah of Persia has had a stroke of paralysis. His condition was serious for a time, but it is expected that he will recover, though it is uncertain whether his mind will be affected. No further news has been received in India regarding the Shah of Persia, so it is presumed he is better.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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The World's Greatest Skin Soap.

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Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, for annoying irritations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in one soap at one price the most effective skin and complexion soap, and the purest and sweetest toilet, bath, and nursery soap.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.

Send for "How to Preserve, Purify, and Beautify the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands." Mailed Free.

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NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.

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Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mocs Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0 Breakfast As. 12 Dinners served till late hours.

ECZEMA
A LOCAL PREACHER PRAISES
Zam-Buk

IT is hard to imagine a more irritable, agonising, and distressing condition than that of the sufferer from eczema. This is a disease of the epidermis or outer layer of the skin, which does not mature, and allows the watery portion of the blood to exude, forming scabs or incrustations which, on being removed, leave a red, angry, irritable, itching surface. Wonderfully soothing and curative is the application of Zam-Buk spread on a fresh piece of lint night and morning, as the following testimony of Mr. John Millett Harris, a well-known local preacher living at Lyng, near Norwich, goes to prove. Mr. Harris, who is prominently identified with the Primitive Methodist body, said to a "Norwich Mercury" reporter:—"Two years ago eczema made its appearance, breaking out in a small spot on my arm. At first it was only slight, but it gradually spread almost all over my body. The irritation became something fearful. There were raw places on my body which seemed as though they were constantly being burned by fire. I would have given any money to have been free from it and able to keep at work. As for trying to get rid of it, I was attended by two doctors, tried liquid medicines and any amount of remedies, including zinc and other ointments, but nothing seemed to give me any relief. I got terribly weak, and even the food I took appeared to do me but little good.



"At last a circular came by post describing Zam-Buk, the new herbal balm. I sent for some and applied it at once. Directly it was rubbed on the sores I felt relieved. At the same time, I may add, I took a couple of bile beans, which regulated my bowels and doubtless helped the outward applications of Zam-Buk. Both were worth infinitely more than they had cost me. Wherever I applied Zam-Buk the sores healed wonderfully, the rawness went at once, *the eczema patches lost their 'fire,'* and I very soon felt all right. I have lately been up at four o'clock every morning stone-raising, and have quite recovered my old strength. I attribute this entirely to Zam-Buk, aided by bile beans, and have given some of the balm to many people, all of whom state they have derived great benefit from using it."

Every Home from Colombo . . . . . to Calcutta needs Zam-Buk.

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"Six years ago I had an attack of indigestion and liver complaint that lasted for weeks. I was unable to do any hard



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AYER'S PILLS, the family cathartic.

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raising powder
"Paisley Flour"
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It makes delicious, crisp, light pastry, easily and successfully. Many eat 'Paisley Flour' pastry now who could never eat pastry before.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.
This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—
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to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic
THERAPION No. 3
than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,
THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,
and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.
THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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THE BUDGET.

THE NATIONAL DEBT, COAL AND TEA.

Mr. Asquith's first Budget was unfolded in the House of Commons on April 30. Its proposals may be thus summarised:—

1. Increased provision for the reduction of the National Debt.
2. Abolition of the coal duty.
3. Diminution of the tea duty from sixpence to fivepence.
4. Aid to be given to necessitous schools.
5. Certain small postal reforms to be carried out.
6. Duty on strip tobacco to be reduced by 2½d.

No change is to be made in the sugar tax and none in the income tax, but a searching inquiry is to be undertaken into the practicability of the graduation and differentiation of the income tax.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year 1906-1907 on the basis of existing taxation are as follow:—

Estimated revenue	£144,860,000
Estimated expenditure	141,785,000
Estimated surplus	£3,074,000

He proposes thus to dispose of this surplus:—

Reduction of debt	£500,000
Temporary relief for necessitous school districts	135,000
Revision of upper scale of Parcel Post	
Enlargement of telegraphic and postal facilities in rural districts	105,000
Reduction of commission on postal orders of small amount	
Repeal of export duty on coal from Nov. 1	1,000,000
Reduction of tea duty by 1d. from July 1.	920,000
	£2,660,000
Balance for contingencies	414,000
Total	£3,074,000

It should be noted that besides the 500,0091, derived from the estimated surplus Mr. Asquith intends to devote to reduction of debt a like amount obtained from the China Indemnity Fund, thus increasing the provision for this purpose by 1,000,0001. His final balance sheet is as follows:—

ESTIMATED REVENUE 1906-1907.

Customs	£32,310,000
Excise	30,2 0,000
Estate, &c., Duties	13,200,000
Stamps	8,150,000
Land Tax	700,000
House Duty	1,950,000
Property and Income Tax	31,200,000
Total Exchequer Receipts from Taxes.	£113,010,000
Post Office	
Telegraph Service	21,745,000
Crown Lands	480,000
Receipts from Suez Canal Shares and Soundry Loans	1,100,000
Miscellaneous	1,500,000
Total Exchequer Receipts from Non-Tax Revenue	£24,825,000
Total Estimated Revenue	£142,835,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 1906-1907.

I.—Consolidated Fund Services.

National Debt Services—	
(a) Interest and Management	
(b) Repayment of Capital	£28,500,000
Other Consolidated Fund Services	1,685,000
Payments to Local Taxation Accounts	1,160,000
Total Consolidated Fund Services	£31,345,000

II.—Supply Services.

Army (including Ordnance Factories)	£29,796,000
Navy	31,869,000
Civil Services	29,452,000
Customs and Inland Revenue Departments.	3,212,000
Post Office Services	16,747,000
Total Supply Services	£111,076,000
Total Estimated Expenditure	£142,421,000

Of course it was a crowded and expectant House that assembled hear the first Liberal Budget since 1895, but to "old Parliamentary hands" (says the "Morning Post") the Chamber seemed somewhat less packed than has been customary during the past decade. There was not much elbow-room on the Liberal benches but a few gaps were to be seen on the Opposition side. The Prime Minister was again a conspicuous absentee from the Treasury Bench, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to add to the anxieties of his first Budget, has thus to take his chief's place as Leader of the House. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, was still prevented by ill-health from putting in an appearance, but both Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, were back in their places. There were double rows of members in the galleries to the Speakers' right and left, but the usual crowd of standing legislators at the bar was on this occasion lacking nor were there many men crouching on the steps of the gangways. Over the clock sat Viscount Goschen, the only exchancellor of the Exchequer present. The occupants of the Peers Gallery included also the Duke of Manchester, Earl Cawdor, the Earl of Lytton, Viscount Ridley, the Bishop of St. Asaph, Lord Stanley of Alderley Lord Kinnaird, and Lord Burnham. So far as one could see through the bars of the grille, the Ladies Gallery appeared to be well filled.

Mr. Asquith spoke for two hours less seven minutes. He had some complicated financial arrangements to explain, especially with regard to the different class of debt. No doubt it was largely for this reason that in some of its details his statement did not seem perfectly clear to non-expert ears. There appeared at times to be too much explanation of difficult points, so that the fact were obscured by a cloud of words. Moreover, some of the important figures were so glibly enumerated that they did not impress themselves fully on his hearers. Thus his intended elucidation of the position as to the national indebtedness was elaborate without being luminous. But perhaps it will read better than it sounded.

An exceedingly hearty cheer greeted the Chancellor of the Exchequer when he went to the table and neatly arranged on the box in front of him the two sheaves of papers and the red leather despatch-box containing his notes. He explained that in the year ending on March 31 last the revenue exceeded the estimate by £1,524,000, while the expenditure showed a decrease of £1,520,000, and that there was a realised surplus of £3,460,000 to go in the ordinary course towards the extinction of debt. The year, he said, had been one of steadily growing prosperity, but it had shown a steadily diminishing yield in all the various duties on alcohol, owing mainly to the growth of temperance among our population. Of course, the House cheered this statement, and it repeated the cheer when the Chancellor of the Exchequer ended his comment on the decline in the wine beer, and spirit duties with the remark that the days in which we drank ourselves out of the "Alabama" claims are days which are over and not likely to return. Mr. Asquith attributed an excess of more than £1,000,000 in Post Office revenue over the receipts of the preceding year partly to the general election and partly to the extraordinary popularity of the picture postcard.

Forecasting the [illegible] the present financial year, Mr. Asquith [illegible] he had to make a more sober estimate [illegible] otherwise be possible because the [illegible] 53 Sundays and still worse, two Good Fridays—facts which, though seemingly of dire import to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved an [illegible] House to laughter. Decreases were estimated by Mr. Asquith as follows on the basis of existing taxation:—

Customs	£245,000
Excise	31,000
Stamps	30,000
Land tax	20,000

On the other hand, it was estimated that there would be the following, among other, increases:—

Estate duties	£230,000
Property and income tax	150,000
Post Office	620,000
Telegraphs	220,000

The revenue on the basis of existing taxation was estimated at £282,000 more than last year, or £144,860,000 as against an estimated expenditure of £141,785,000 so that there is an estimated surplus of £3,074,000.

"What shall I do with it?" asked Mr. Asquith. It was some time before he replied to the question. He dilated on the large increases of expenditure in the last 10 years and declared that a return to more thrifty and economical methods of administration was the first and paramount duty of the Government. Second only to the duty of reducing expenditure came, he said, that of making adequate provision for the redemption of debt, our total capital indebtedness standing now at practically the same figure as in 1871. He announced his intention at the earliest possible moment of bringing to a close the system of borrowing for the Army and Navy and he described the unwieldy and dangerous bulk of the unfunded or floating debt as far and away the most serious factor in our present financial situation. Then he explained that by drawing on his surplus to the extent of £500,000 and by utilising the £500,000 to come from the China Indemnity Fund the proposed this year to add £1,000,000 to the provision of £28,000,000 made last year for debt reduction, so that the diminution during the 12 months in the gross capital liabilities of the State out to amount to nearly £9,000,000.

Having spoken of the temporary provision of £135,000 in aid of the necessitous school districts, Mr. Asquith explained that £105,000 would be absorbed in three postal reforms (1) The revision of the upper scale of the parcel post, (2) the enlargement of telegraphic and postal facilities in rural districts, and (3) the reduction of the commission on postal orders of small amount. He described a uniform income tax of 1s. in time of peace as impossible to justify. He found himself unable to reduce it this year, but he announced, amid loud Ministerial cheers, that a searching and authoritative inquiry into the incidence of the tax and into the practicability of graduation and differentiation was shortly to be opened.

Then Mr. Asquith calmly put his head into what he described as the wasps' nest of the strip tobacco duty. He stated that the duty was to be reduced from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 0 1-2d. so as to leave a difference of a halfpenny between the duties on strip and leaf. This is a change which it is believe will not involve any appreciable loss of revenue. The Chancellor of the Exchequer denounced the duties on sugar and exported coal as singularly unsuited for the purpose of widening the basis of taxation. He declared his intention of asking the House to repeal the coal duty as from Nov. 1 next. He was not, he said, rich enough to deal effectually with the sugar duty, and he proposed to devote £92,0000 of the remainder of his surplus to reducing the tea duty from 6d. to 5d. He thus left himself with an estimated balance of £414,000 for contingencies. Mr. Asquith asked the House, in judging of the merits or demerits of the Budget, to remember that the present Government did not come into office till late last year, and that in the meantime it had had to fight a general election, He had tried, he said, to do whatever I could to maintain national credit and to preserve proper proportion between obligations and claims, and amid loud cheers from the Liberals he resumed his seat.

THE CEYLON PEARL FISHERIES.

STRONG COMMENTS ON THE LEASE PROPOSALS.

TRUTH draws attention to that which in conjunction with Sir West Ridgeway, Mr. Lyttleton has left as a legacy to the Colonial Office. It appears to quote "Truth" that one of the items of revenue at Ceylon is the Pearl Fisheries. Until recently the results were very variable. From 1892 to 1902 an abnormally long succession of barren seasons was experienced, and in the latter year Sir West Ridgeway, who was then Governor of Ceylon, engaged Professor Herdman to make a thoroughly scientific investigation of the fishery. As a result of his recommendations the Government revenue has steadily increased. In 1903 it was Rs. 8,29,348, in 1904 it rose to Rs. 10,70,467, and in 1905 to Rs. 25,10,727. In 1903 Sir West Ridgeway ceased to be Governor, and towards the end of 1904 he seemed to have formed a syndicate and approached the Colonial Office with a proposal to lease these fisheries for 20 years at a rent which was eventually fixed at Rs. 3,10,000 per annum. He further agreed to take over for Rs. 1,20,000 certain machinery which had cost Rs. 1,61,529 and to spend not less than Rs 50,000 per annum on the improvement of the pearl banks and the cultivation of the oysters, and this unconsionable bargain was agreed to by Mr. Lyttleton. If this be true anything more scandalous and outrageous it is difficult to conceive. Here is a highly paid officer of the Crown making use of the knowledge he acquired at the Crown expense to rob Ceylon of over Rs. 20 lakhs per annum. It is clear that the master cannot rest here and it is high time that pensioned officers of Government were prohibited from being connected directly or indirectly with the formation of syndicates or companies, the object of which is to get any concession or monopoly from Government. Public meetings should be called in Ceylon without delay. I cannot say that the spectacle of ex-Viceroys, Governors and the like, taking to "the city" is edifying. They seem to fall victims to the lower ethics of commercial morality, and the practice should be sternly suppressed. That the matter has not attracted more attention in the press at home is probably due to the fact that Mr. Lyttleton is an ex-Conservative Minister and Sir West Ridgeway a would-be leading light among City Liberals.

KING ALFONSO AND PRINCESS VICTORIA.

The Spanish Minister of the Interior has announced, according to a telegram from Madrid, that the marriage of King Alfonso and Princess Victoria Eugenie will take place on May 31.

A Madrid correspondent states;—It is anounced that among the 16 foreign Princes and Princesses who will attend the wedding of King Alfonso will be the Prince of Wales and the heirs to the thrones of Austria, Portugal, Belgium, and Greece. The British and Spanish Princes will stay at the Royal Palace.

The Marquis de Tovar, Spanish Ambassador at the Vatican, who arrived in Madrid on April 27, is the bearer of the Golden Rose and a letter from the Pope for Princess Victoria Eugenie.

The Golden Rose is a work of art by a firm of jewellers in Rome, who have enjoyed the privilege of making it for many generations. It has several flowers and a thorny branch with leaves, the principal flower at the top being of pure gold. The practice of presenting it seems to have arisen in the 13th century, but it is not known which Pope instituted it. Henry VIII. received the Rose from three Popes. It was also sent to his daughter Queen Mary by Julius III. The last English Sovereign to receive it was Mary of Modena, wife of James II., to whom it was presented when she was an exile in France. Napoleon III., the late Queen Isabella II. of Spain, the late Empress of Austria Queen Christina of Spain the late Queen-Mother of Bavaria, the late Empress of Brazil, and the Empress Eugenie received this recognition of Papal favour.

King Alfonso, accompanied by Princes Henry, Princess Victoria, and Princes Leopold and Maurice, of Battenberg crossed from Cowes to Southampton on May 1 in the Giralda, and early in the afternoon started for London by motor car. They reached Kensington Palace at 35 minutes past six in the evening. The royal party were not generally recognised on the journey until London was reached. There people respectfully saluted them. Near Kensington Palace a considerable crowd witnessed the arrival of the travellers, who were received without ceremony, it being the King's desire that his visit should be a strictly private one. King Alfonso leaves London again to-day, May 4.

Before King Alfonso left the Isle of Wight he presented Capt. Adams Connor, Chief Constable of the island, with the decoration of a Knight of the Royal Order of Isabella the Catholic.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 11th May 1906.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1906-07	£17,800,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1906 to 12th May 1906 by Council Bills	£14,57,071
	By Gold	Nil
3	Balance to be remitted from 13th May 1906 to 31st March 1907	£15,342,929



I have just issued a valuable treatise on Rupture which will enable any sufferer to know as much about the true nature of Rupture as the average doctor. It also explains fully the process of cure, and will show you how thousands have been cured. I want to place a copy in the hands of every ruptured person, for the great benefit I know it will be to them. I will send it free (sealed and post paid). I will also send free to anyone who is ruptured, or knows of any person ruptured, a free sample of my famous home cure. It is a marvellous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free sample will be sent without any cost to you whatever.

Mr. A. E. Jones, a prominent contractor of Dholpur, India, suffered with a severe scrotal rupture for 20 years, until the Rice method was made plain to him. After a trial he was cured perfectly. Mr. Jones says:—"I am now thoroughly well, after suffering 20 years, and have no hesitation in adding my testimony to the efficacy of this perfect method. The Rice method of treatment is worth its weight in gold."



Mr. A. E. JONES.

"3, Papamow Road, Allahabad, India, Jan. 28th, 1904.—Dear Sir,—Both myself and my son have received a cure of our ruptures through the use of your treatment. The child was about 8 years old, and had suffered from his rupture for 2 years. In my own case I had suffered from a severe rupture for 32 years, and am now 38, but I feel that we are thoroughly cured. I can think of no better way of informing the world at large than by advertising your treatment in all the leading papers in India.—Yours truly, A. W. Davies." Anyone can write to me to confirm this testimonial. Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures. Begin now, and in a short time you will forget you have been ruptured. Write to-day, at once. Don't delay. Now is your opportunity. Thousands have been cured without pain, danger, operation, or an hour's loss of time.

W. S. RICE, RUPTURE SPECIALIST (Dept. L 85), 8/9, STONECUTTER STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE TURKISH TROUBLE.

THERE is no sign yet of any change in the attitude of the Turkish Government regarding the frontier dispute. Although the Porte knows that the Egyptian Government will not, and cannot consent to discuss the questson whether Tabah is not part of Akabah until the 'status quo' has been restored it seems determined, says the Constantinople correspondent of the "Times," to refuse to withdraw its troops until actually compelled to do so, in order to avoid the humiliation of seeing them driven back to their old positions. It is not likely that any of the Sultan's advisers think that this course will lead to the gain of any solid advantages to Turkey, territorial or other, but on occaions like the present there are always persons in his Majesty's entourage who seek to demonstrate their devotion by counselling resistance, pointing out that it will be time enough to yield when resistance becomes impossible. It is felt, too, that the longer the dispute lasts the more chance there is of working up an agitation in Egypt by the disreputable methods which the agents of the Pan-Islamic propaganda know so well how to employ. Moreover, the annoyance caused to Great Britain is in itself a source of considerable satisfaction in some influential Turkish circles, where resentment is still entertained against the British Government for the leading part it played in the action of the Powers in the Macedonian Question. Orders to evacuate Tabah will probably be given as soon as the British Cabinet shows in unmistkeable fashion that its patience is exhausted. In the meantime the Turks seem disposed to sit tight, and continue their agitation in Egypt and exult in the feeling that they are successfully defying Great Britain.

It is understood, says a Reuter telegram of May 1 from Constantinople, that the arguments which the Turkish Government is bringing forward in support of its claim to the occupation of Tabah, and the documents and maps which Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador in London, has been instructed to submit to Sir Edward Grey, are those upon which the Porte relied during the dispute in connection with the Firman of 1892, when the telegram sent by Djevad Pasha, the Grand Vizier, put an end to the question. The Vizier's telegram, therefore, superseded all these documents, and it is useless for Turkey to appeal to arguments which were effectively disposed of 14 years ago.

The allegations and insinuations of the Cairo journal "Lewa" inspired by Mukhtar Pasha, the Sultan's High Commissioner, regarding the attitude of Great Britain towards the Tabah Question, find no credence among well-informed Mussulmans here (another "Reuter" telegram from the Turkish capital says) who cite the friendly sentiments of the British Government towards millions of Mussulmans in India, and the efforts of the India Government to ameliorate the conditions of the pilgrimage from Bombay to Jeddah, as well as to ensure the protection of the pilgrims on their way from Jeddah to the holy places against brigandage and exactions. All thinking Turks realise that the patience and tolerance displayed by Great Britain in connection with the Tabah incident proceed from the goodwill of great Britain towards the construction of the Hejaz Railway undertaken by Turkey, and hope that the authors of the aggressive and provocative policy against Egypt will realise the danger of their present attitude, which tends inevitably to the alienation of Turkey's best friends.

According to the "Telegraph," England's only chance to avoid the grave complications which must follow a conflict on the frontier is to take sharp measures at Smyrana or Beyrout, and recover her fastwaning prestige. The Turks cannot appreciate forbearance, for they think it merely signifies weakness and their proverb says, First hit, then talk.

In an interview with the editor of "Al Lewa" Mukhtar Pasha, after announcing that three Ottoman Army Corps were concentrated near the Egyptian frontier, declared that the Porte was confident in the justice of its cause and desired a peaceful settlement of the dispute. The idea that three Army Corps could be concentrated in the barren and inhospitable deserts of Arabia without enormous preparations finds no credence here, say the Cairo correspondent of the "Times."

The same correspondent gives the report that the Turkish force at the Mediterranean end of the frontier has received small reinforcements of infantry and artillery, that four siege guns destined for Akbah were despatched to Damascus by night, and that four or five mountain batteries had reached Maan at the end of March. [Maan is the railhead of the line from Damascus to Mecca, and is 70 miles from Akabah.]

Mukhtar Pasha states that the Porte denies that the boundary pillars at Rafah were removed by Turkish soldiers, and ascribes the outrage to the malice of persons unknown who are anxious to provoke a quarrel between Egypt and Turkey.

A Reuter telegram from Cairo of May 1, however, says:—Further trustworthy accounts which have reached here show that there is little doubt that the boundary pillars which demarcated the frontier between Turkey and Egypt at Rafah were pulled down, and have not been replaced. It also appears from the accounts that Turkish soldiers have removed telegraph posts and that Turkish troops have encamped on Egyptian soil.

The Turkish Embassy in London denies that the removal of the boundary pillars was the work of Turkish soldiers and states that the Governor of Jerusalem has been instructed to investigate the matter with a view to the punishment of the guilty parties and to have the stone replaced.

With reference to surmises to which expression has recently been given in the British Press that Germany is encouraging the Porte in its attitude on the Tabah Question, Reuter's correspondent has received the following semi-official statement—"The German Government has noted the rumours in question and is in a position to characterise them as purely fantastic. Germany has no idea of helping to create a Turco-Egyptian frontier incident and has nothing to do with the Tabah affair. Indeed, the British Government will not be in doubt on this point since instructions have been sent to the Imperial Ambassador in London to repudiate emphatically the entirely groundless story of a German participation in the matter. If the British newspapers would cease hunting for Germany as the intriguer and Hintermann wherever the British Government encounters difficulties, they would give their readers a more correct picture of the political situation.

The development of the Turco-Egyptain frontier question is being followed with close attention in Berlin, says the "Times" correspondent in that city, although the idea that German influence is in any way connected with the attitude of the Sultan is explicitly repudiated. The "North-German Gazette" says that those who insinuate as much must be very imperfectly acquainted with the history of the relations between Great Britain and Germany in their special bearing upon Egypt. The account which is generally given of the controversy is manifestly based upon the statement of your Constantinople correspondent in the "Times" of April 17, but the "Post" quite arbitrarily gives the frontier line laid down in the agreement of 1892 as stretching from El Arish, on the Mediterranean, to Tabah, on the Red Sea, instead of from a point east of El Arish to the head of the Gulf of Akabah. The same journal agrees with most of its German contemporaries in predicting that the Sultan will have to withdraw his troops from Tabah, but it also suggests that the real object of the British action is to prevent the Mecca Railway from being connected with Akabah, and thinks that if in the course of the dispute Great Britain finds it necessary to occupy Akabah, the whole Turkish question may be reopened.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" hopes that the Turks have been left in no doubt that they will have no extraneous support in their dispute. It is claimed for Germany that she has always been straightforward and conciliatory in her dealings with England in regard to the Egyptian Question. The Anglo-French agreements of 1904 preclude the possibility of French interference. Russia will hardly have any inclination to intervene at present, and Turkey is, therefore, acting at her own peril.

Commenting on the Anglo-Turkish difference the "Temps," said:—France, we need hardly say, is, and will continue to be in complete agreement with Great Britain for the examination of the facts of the case. We criticised yesterday Lord Cromer's proposals as to Egyptian jurisdiction. We are all the more at liberty to express the opinion that France is bound in political matters to keep the engagements which she undertook by the arrangement of April 8, 1904. By declaring that she would not put any obstacles in the way of England's action in Egypt by asking for a limit to be fixed to the occupation or in any other manner, and by agreeing to Clause 9, that the two Governments would lend each other the mutual support of their diplomacy for the execution of the clauses relative to Egypt and Morocco, the French Government gave formal expression to a promise which it naturally means to keep. Our friends will receive from us, for the amicable solution of this affair, the cordial support which we met with from them at Algeciras. The difficulties will thereby, no doubt, be all the more easily settled

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

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Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

HERE, THERE AND EVERY WHERE.

The part of the constellation of Taurus still visible in the evening sky will for the next fortnight provide a background for three excedingly rare planetary conjunctions. The first takes place at two o'clock on Sunday afternoon between Mars and Venus, and when the darkness of the evening permits naked-eye observation the two planets will be seen in the north-west, separated by less than one-third of the moon's diameter. Mars will be the smaller and the higher of the two. In close proximity, a little to the left, Jupiter will still assert his prejeminence as the brightest of the evening stars. The second conjuction, between Venus and Jupiter, is due at 3 a. m. on the 12th inst. (the planets then being below the horizon); but on the evening of the day all three planets will be seen within a circle of less than 3deg. diameter—Venus immediately above Jupiter and Mars a little to the right. The third conjunction—of Jupiter, and Mars—occurs on the 18th inst., but strong twilight in the north-west will interfere with naked-eye observation.

The close conjunction of Venus and Mars on Sunday evening is almost unique and we must go back nearly half a century for a parallel, when, on July 21, 1859, Jupiter and Venus, in conjunction, appeared as a double star of unusual composition. The rapidity with which during the next few nights Venus will overtake her brother-planets, and less quickly Jupiter be passed by Mars, will prove an interesting object-lesson in the relative speeds of the three planets. As seen from the earth, their movements through the stars is only apparent by their change of place on successive nights, but their actual mean speeds each minute are: Venus, 1,300 miles; Mars, 900 miles; Jupiter, 500 miles. At present Jupiter is nearly 600,000,000 miles; from the earth, Mars 220,000,000 miles, and Venus 140,000,000 miles.

In fact, San Francisco has violated all underwriting traditions and precedent by not burning up. This sentence is an extract from a report of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, published six months before the great disaster, and now recalled by a New York paper. After a careful investigation it was declared that in the congested value district the potential conflagration hazard was very severe, while the probability hazard was alarmingly severe. These risks were largely caused by the large areas, the great heights, the numerous unprotected openings, the highly combustible nature of the buildings, the almost total lack of sprinklers and absence of modern protective devices, and the comparatively narrow streets. They were augmented by the existence of a compact surrounding great-height, large-area frame residence district, which was itself unmanageable from a fire-fighting standpoint owing to its topography.

The Rev. Edward Russell Bernard, who has been appointed to lecture this term for the invalided Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, is the Chancellor of Salisbury Cathedral, and a son of the late Chancellor of Wells. Dr. Ince's deputy had a brilliant academic career, which included the Hertford and Craven Scholarships, but he has taken little share in University work, having preferred the peaceful life of a country parson chiefly as vicar of Gilbert White's old parish at Selborne. Canon Bernard is editor of a scholarly selection of Pliny's Letters, and has been Public Examiner in Theology and Select Preacher at both Oxford and Cambridge.

The Humburg-Amerika Line is starting a new service of steamers from Hamburg and other Continental places to the ports of the Persian Gulf. A desire for such a line has often been expressed both by reason of the large business already done by Germany in the Persian Gulf, and also because of the many opportunities arising from the construction of the Bagdad railway. It is pointed out that exports from the Gulf to German ports by British ships have of recent years considerably increased. Imports which comprise sugar, cotton goods, copper-and iron-ware are not large, but in cotton-woven goods and in drugs considerable expansion is expected. The line is not subsidised.

Some interesting facts concerning the English in America are given in the Munsey. In number, we are told, there are not very many people of English birth now living in the United States—probable not more than a million, New York State contains most of them, Pennsylvania comes next, and Illinois third. Out of every sixteen, four are in some manufacturing business, two are farmers, and one is a miner. For some time England has sent to America a comparatively small number of immigrants. Last year only one family out of twenty that went over was English. There were no more than 50,000 arrivals, all told, and a third of them had been in the United States before.

American authors of English birth are not as numerous as might be expected. There are Ernest Thompson Seton, friend and biographer, of wild animals; Richard Le Gallienne, the poet; Frances Hodson Burnett, the story-writer and Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, who has earned a double fame as mother of fifteen children and author of thirty well-read novels. There is Archibald Clavering Gunter, a prolific author of popular dramas and romances. There is a daughter of an English admiral who has Americanised herself and becomes known as a writer of historical books—Katherine Prescott Wormeley, of Jackson, New Hampshire. The oldest of the English authors in the United States is a man of international fame—Benn Pitman, dean of the stenographers of the world.

Of journalists actors, painters, and sculptors there are a considerable number. In law there are very few prominent men of English birth, but in the field of engineering and electrical work the English make a strong showing. Among Englishmen in public life are mentioned John Weaver, the revolutionary mayor of Philadelphia Robert Baker, of Brooklyn, Joseph P. Newsham, of Louisiana, John J. Jenkins, of Wisconsin J. J. Little, of New York Samuel Pasco, of Florida and William Lorimer, the Chicago contractor, who were all sent to Congress. These men owe none of their political honours to nationality, but all to their own high standing in public and private life. Utah has sent the greatest proportionate number of Englishmen to Congress we are told, because Utah has always had a larger proportion of English immigrants, Mormon and non-Mormon than her sister States. John Taylor, successor of Brigham Young was an Englishman. So are Senator Sutherland and ex-Congressman John T. Caine, of Salt Lake City.

May is poverbially fickle, and though she still holds Winter's hand experience tells us to look for a considerable increase of temperature. The mean day temperature is 64 deg. and that of the night 44 deg. In 1880 the shade thermometer registered 85 deg., and in three years readings as low as 29 deg. are on record, but, spite of the rule of the Ice Saints, from May 11 to 13 frost is an infrequent visitor. An average of twelve rainy days yields 1.7 inch of rain; whilst 183 hours of bright sunshine make further April's efforts, and bring abundance of blossom to lilac, hawthorn, and chestnut-tree and answer the whitethroat's call of

"Break, buds, break."

Little Tasmania has just elected its Parliament of thirty-five members. Women voted for the first time at a State General Election—they have the right to do so all over the Commonwealth at Fideral elections, but some of the States have not yet given them the local franchise, and we are told that they outnumbered the men at all the polling-stations especially in the urban districts. An overwhelming majority of the new Parliament is pledged to local option and this fact is generally attributed to the feminine vote. The Government has announced that an amending Licensing Bill providing for local option will be the first measure of the Session. The Labour Party captured seats in Hobart and Launceston the two chief centres and also in the mining constituencies of the West.

April made a splendid and successful effort to convince us of the arrival of spring, and with sixteen days of almost cloudless weather led up to an Eastertide of such exceptional brilliance as to dwarf the other vagaries to which she entertained us. Our gratitude for the 206 hours of bright sunshine so many more than we had dared to hope for, and the slight sprinkling of 6·10in. of rain an inch less than we might have had, induce us to dwell lightly on the fact that the snow and hail showers as late as the 30th ult. reminded us that Winter was leaving us with reluctant steps. The maximum temperature for the month in London was 71deg. on the 12th, and the minimum 30deg. on the night of the 19th, whilst Oxford registered a grass temperature of 17deg. on the 25th and throughout the mouth frost occurred in some part of the country, Wick giving the lowest reading of 24deg. Readings over the Continent were also below the average, and as low as 45deg. in the Riviera as late as the 28th and two days latter Paris had a minimum of 31deg.

There was humour, and pathos too, in the strike of the blind broom-makers in Philadelphia a year or two ago. The men, to the number of 150, struck for an increase of wages, and day by day for more than a week paraded the streets of the Quaker City. They needed no police protection, as for once the usually selfish public constituted itself their constant and capable guardian. Everything and everybody gave way to them, and eventually the city authorities intervened and the matter was settled by arbitration.

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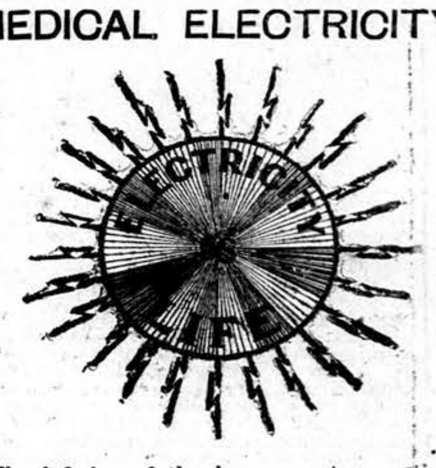
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The infusion of the human system with a electrical current is like building a fire in a locomotive. Without steam the locomotive is powerless to move. Without electricity the human cannot live. The less electricity in the system, the less power man possesses. Without power he cannot ward off the inroads of disease. My HERCULEX is the torch that rekindles the fire. It does it rapidly. It gives you the steam to go—to do—to live. Read the following:—

THE ELECTRIC HERCULEX DID MORE FOR AN HONORARY MAGISTRATE OF RANGOON IN SIX DAYS THAN MEDICINE DID IN FIVE YEARS.

Copy of Certificate.)

CALCUTTA, December 12th, 1905.

I, Moung Tha Nyo, an Honorary Magistrate of the Town of Rangoon, do certify that I have been under Dr. Sanden's treatment for the last six days, applying his Electric Herculex, etc. I have been a sufferer for more than five years from Rheumatism which affected my entire body, of impure blood, and a severe pain in the neck extending through the head, and also complaints of the bowels, indigestion, loss of appetite, etc. During these five years I tried all sorts of remedies and drugs, as well as massage, without any benefit.

During these six days I have used the Herculex, I am happy to say that I have been greatly indebted to you for the change in my entire system. My appetite has increased, and I am free from pain, and like a new man.

I feel sure I will be permanently cured within the time (one to two months) stipulated by you.

WITNESSES:

(Sd.) MOUNG THA NYO,
Honorary Magistrate of Rangoon

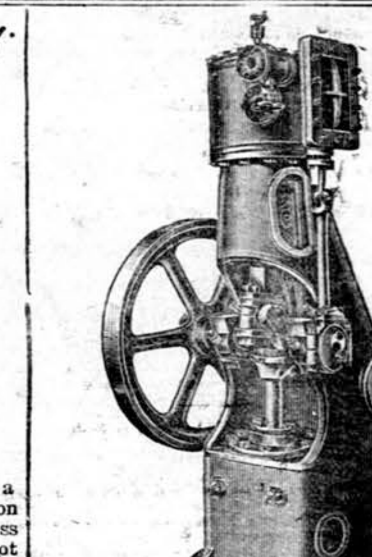
Jacob Agabob, Care of Bulloch Bros. & Co., Ld Rangoon.

R. E. Mogul, Care of Esoofally Hiptool & Co., Calcutta.

If you cannot call for a free consultation, write to me and I will send you without charge my books fully explaining my system of treating disease without medicine Write at once. Do not let THE FIRE OF LIFE smoulder.

CALL OR ADDRESS:

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75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
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Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Trade Mark.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Chusan 2352 tons Captain J Mitchell sailed on Saturday for Tuticorn with a general cargo

THE steamer Glenlee 2650 tons Captain J.T Norrie arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with cargo of coal

THE steamer Haddon Hall 1656 tons Captain J Peterson sailed on Saturday for Mostyn Deep with a general cargo

THE steamer Hild 719 tons Captain J Salvesin arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber

THE steamer Hatumet 2584 tons Captain J Peters arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Alavia 2975 tons Captain T Dixter arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Moulmein 11th April via Rangoon etc with a general cargo

THE German East Africa Line steamer Somali 1622 tons Captain F Winker sailed on Saturday for Zanzibar etc with a general cargo and passengers

THE steamer Drumcoodra 2964 tons Captain W F Masser sailed yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs C J Hamilton as passengers

THE A Lloyd's S N Co's steamer China, 3355 tons, Captain J Dandapovean, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste 27th April with a general cargo and passengers

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 766 tons, Captain W Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers

THE A Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Imperator 2441 tons Captain F Mosca arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste 3rd May with a general cargo and passengers

THE steamer Strathearn 2844 tons Captain W Durdin arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 8th May with a cargo of coal

THE steamer Rahanni 1872 tons Captain J H Sheriffs arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Jedah with a general cargo and deck passengers

THE steamer Ikbal 3290 tons Captain M Robertson arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Calcutta with a cargo of coal

THE steamer Celtic Princess 2306 tons Captain R Humphreys, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbro via Saukin with a general cargo

THE P and O Co's steamer Devanha 4785 tons Captain T H Hice arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai with China and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nurani 2870 tons Captain A H Mackinnon sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and Capt Julius as a passenger for Calicut.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga 938 tons Captain R J Rickford arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail a general cargo and the following passengers, Lieut Morgan Captain Hulseburg, Capt Woodhouse Captain Baker Mr C Robinson, Mr Karkis and a number of deck

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H I M S Investigator...Comdr T H Heming .....Survey Service
Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy

In the Stream

H I M S Hardinge ..Comdr J H D St John .....R I Marine
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr W Hose .....Royal Navy
R M S Proserpine.....Comdr A K Hulbert Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—May 19.

VESSELS IN DOCK.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dat	Agents.
A	Clan Urquhart	3757	McPhetson	...K'chi	21-5	F Muir & Co
B	Midgard	2703	Bathel	K'chi	22-5	Glade & Co
C & R	Drumcondra	2964	Masser	Hamburg	20-5	K Nixon & Co
D&N	Nerton Hall	2773	Prowse	5-8	New Port said	Prowse K Nixon & Co
F	Canara	3889	Kerr	Antwerp	24-5	M M & Co
G	Naderi	1168	Mylerist		21-5	B & P S N Co
K	Othello	3477	Smalley	Hall	29-5	F Muir & Co
M	Oriental	3085	Lewellin		26'5	Aden P & Co
N	Adana	2178	Park	Baltimore	23-5	A Willies
O	Secunder	1073	Main	Mauritius	22-2	H S Stdick
P	Putiala	802	Willshaw	5	27 bar	24-5 M M & Co
				Offside Q		
Hoscince		993	Reberts	Magnitex		13-5 B & P S N & Co

P D H W

Bahaduri	829	Fakna	K'chi	32-5	Shpd & Co

M D D P D

Lhasa	946		Rothwell		Karachi M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
18	Hatumet s	Peters	Calcutta, May 5
	Alavia s	Dexter	Mhulmein, Apr 11
19	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, May 17
	Ikbal s	Robertson	Calcutta May 7
	Rahmani s	Sheriffs	Jedah May 8
20	Strathearn s	Durdin	Calcutta May 8
	Glenlee s	Norrie	Calcutta May 9
	Devanha s	Hide	Shanghai May 1
	Hild s	Salvesen	Bankok May 1
P&O	Celtic Princess s	Humphreys	Middlesbro April 7
	Imperator s	Mosca	Trieste May 3
	Dumra s	Moxon	Busreh May 13
	China s	Damranouich	Trieste April 27

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Querimba s	Smith	Calcutta
	Itria s	Johnston	Calcutta, &c
	Nurani s	Mackinnon	Calcutta, &c
	Peninsular s	Palmer	Aden
	Nurani s	Mackinnon	Calcutta, &c
	Somali s	Winiker	Zanzibar, &c
	Haddon Hall s	Pettrson	Mostyn Deep
	Chusan s	Mitchell	Tuticorin, &c
	Drumcondra s	Masser	Hamburg
	R J M S Dalhousie	McArthur	Rangoon &c

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Rheinfels, for Hamburg, &c
Elsass, ,, Kirkbe, for Antwerp, &c
,, Rahmani, for Calcutta

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

	Vessels,	Names.	From
May 16	M Meanatchy	A D Morton	Chittagong
	Ship Forth	T E Mazinger	Liverpool

DEPARTURES.

17	Clan Macfougall	R Stirling	London

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May	Vessels.	From
9	Clan Campbell	Liverpool
15	Scharyfels	Antwerp
16	Clan Forbes	Coast
17	Clematis	Calcutta
8	Thongwa	Straits

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dilwara left Aden on the evening of the 18th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chattan, arrived at London on the morning of the 19th instant.

The B I S N steamer Manora, left Marseilles homewards on the evening of the 18th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s "China," from Trieste, left Karachi on the 18th instant afternoon and is due here on the 20th instant at 6 p m.

The Austrian Lloyd's Chartered steamer "Filippo Arelli" from Japan, left Penang for Bombay on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

Anchor Line steamer "Scindia" passed Suez on the 15 h instant and is due in Bombay at about 10-30 a m on the 26th instant.

The P and O Co's s s Delhi left Hongkong on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, MAY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—76 bales wool H K M Jaitha 20 bales wool R Dossa and Co ; 100 bales wool W and A Graham and Co

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—31 1-2 cwt fishmaws M J Joomabhoy and Co 288 cwt condiments Manockji Peonjiajee and Sons 1700 cwt myrabolla n A Khimji 105 cwt chutney F Nowroji

FOR BARCELONA.

Britannia s—424 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—50 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co ; 2 pots rosa oil M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 2000 cwt poppyseed L Dreyfus and Co

FOR HULL.

Kt Templer s—3000 cwt cottonseed Volkart Bros 2000 cwt cotton seed Krust Lam and Co ; 14000 cwt cottonseed L Dreyfus and Co ; 2000 cwt castorseed and 2000 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co

Kirklee s—2000 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Templer s—150 cwt olibanum P Jethabhoy 110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Ottara s—245 bales hemp Riddle Reeve and Co ; 30 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co ; 140 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co ; 19 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton The Bombay Co

Gulistan s—2000 cwt poppyseed N Khaira and Co ; 1 bale Cotton Volkart Bros

FOR HAMBURG.

Drumcondra s—317 bales cotton Ralli Bros 55 bales cotton Edwards Latham and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Northumbria s—1365 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 150 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co ; 5849 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros 1000 cwt cotton Volkart Bros

FOR GENOA.

Manaton s—162 cwt linseed Ralli Bros

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru s—1400 cwt onion R E Banachanji 100 bales twist Tata and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru s—31 cwt gallnuts and 15 cwt cloves G M Bhesania

Rhinefels s—1400 cwt castorseed and 2750 bales cotton Volkart Bros

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Dr. C. Davison one of our leading authorities on earthquakes, contributes some interesting notes to "Nature" on the recent California shock. The coast of California from San Francisco to Los Angeles is one of the chief earthquake regions of the globe. Yet, although sever earthquakes are usually preceded by warning tremors and earthsounds, the first and greatest shock came absolutely without warning. This was followed by several other lesser shocks, but only the first seems to have been registered by European instruments. The earth waves caused by the first shock are shown to have travelled 30,000 miles.

As regards the reason why this corner of the world is so subject to earthquake shocks Dr. Davison throws out an interesting suggestion. He connects it with the elevation of mountain ranges. In this part of America there are three mountain ranges parallel with the coast line, viz., the Rocky Mountains, the Sierra Nevada, and the Coast Range. The first of these is so ancient that it has practically ceased to grow ; the second is approaching old age ; while the latter is still full of youthful vigour and growth. And west of the latter range and not yet risen above the ocean there seems to lie an embryonic range of which the San Francisco and other earthquakes are the birth-throes. The centre of the shock, it may be noted, was under the sea.

This view as to the connection between earthquakes and mountain building is strengthened by the phenomena which have been noted as accompanying the birth of a volcano. In 1759, fearful concussions lasting 50 or 60 days shook the Mexican plains, and then the volcano of Jorulla arose.

It is pointed out that the destruction in San Francisco was greatest on the low-lying made land The better residential districts on the hills escaped damage by the earthquake shock, though they afterwards suffered from fire. This suggests the importance of the foundation on which the building rests. The earthquake which destroyed Lisbon in 1755 gave an even more striking lesson. Lisbon was built on an area of Tertiary rocks, sands, and clays, surrounded by a rim of hard limestone and basalt. On the clay every building was thrown down; on the sand some escaped, though many were destroyed; on the limestone and basalt not a single building fell.

In the Port Royal earthquake the whole city, built on sandy flats, was destroyed, the only building left standing being the fort, which stood on a rock. A careful study of the areas of destruction in San Francisco might reveal an even more interesting connection with the geological structure than that already pointed out.

The recent activity of Vesuvius is making itself manifest by the deposition of volcanic dust in distant places. Professor Stanislas Meunier has found it on the roof of his house in Paris. And this dust is precisely similar on the dust of the eruption of 1872. Dust of an apparently similar nature has been found by Mr. G. Gibson at Southall, in Middlesex. Sunset glows, again, similar to those which followed the eruption of Krakatoa, and which are due to volcanic dust in the air, are reported from Wimbledon.

Examples of dogs catching fish in the sea have recently been given in this column. It is interesting to learn that this curious propensity may be of service to the angler. A correspondent of the Field relates how he was assisted in landing a fish while angling in the river Brit, in Dorsetshire, by his dog. He had hooked a trout of about 3-4lb. weight, and as soon as he had got the fish to the top of the water his spaniel, which accompanied him, jumped into the water and seized the fish. The dog brought the fish to land undamaged, and laid it at his masters feet. These seem remarkable examples of the acquisition of new habits.

While the cuckoo normally, and as a matter of course, deposits its eggs in the nest of some other bird, naturalists occasionally record odd instances of other birds doing the same. Fowls, for example, sometimes lay their eggs in the nests of pheasants and partridges. A specially interesting case is recorded by a gentleman in a weekly contemporary. A game bantam is laying its eggs in the nest of a blackbird in a privet hedge in his garden. The nest contains three of the blackbirds own eggs. It will be interesting to learn whether the blackbird will sit on and hatch the bantam's eggs or not. Possibly the bantam may take possession and hatch the blackbirds.

The use of insects as food for game birds, &c, in the shape of the so-called ant-eggs, is well known. These, which are really the pupæ, are collected and sold in the shops. It is not perhaps so generally known that flies are imported from abroad for a similar purpose. A consignment of such dried flies from Brazil recently arrived in London Docks. They had been caught by Brazilians on the Amazon, and came packed in large sacks. Regular expeditions up the river by boat are made to catch these flies, which hover in dense clouds over the swampy reches of the river. Such numbers of them are thus caught that the Brazil Government, fearing for the fish, forbade further export. As a consequence, the price of the dried flies in this country went up from 6d. to 1s. 6d. a pound. They are mixed with millet and other grain and used for feeding poultry.

Brazilian flies are not the only insects which are imported for this purpose. Large quantities of a species of water boatman, or, water-bug and their eggs are brought over from the Mexican lakes to be sold as bird food. These are imported by the ton, and it has been calculated that there are 250 million of them in a ton ! In Mexico the eggs of two species of water-boatmen have long formed an article of human diet. They are made into cakes with meal, and are said to have an agreeable acid taste, and are eaten au naturel with green chillies ! Cooked alone, they are known as water-wheat, and they are said to have a delicate flavour. A naturalist who cried them in England, however, found that they had a strong but decided flavour of Harrogate water ! But then, perhaps, these were not quite fresh.

The spider is not usually credited with amiability of temper, and so the proofs brought forward by M. A. Lecaillon in La Nature of its maternal affection are the more interesting. The species concerned is one which makes its nest and web in the ears of oats. The nest of one was broken open, the mother taken out, and another female spider put in. The latter on entering looked around, and at once began to close the entrance. When the mother spider is brought back the usurpertrics to defend herself, and they exchange blows through the opening. Then the mother goes round the nest to find another entrance, and the usurper tries to escape. She is forced, however, by other to retire again into the nest. Making a third attempt while the mother is absent again, the usurper escapes, though hotly pursued. Assuring herself that her enemy has really gone, the mother enters her nest, and after a while begins to close the opening. The usurper is then placed on the nest three times, but always retreats in haste. A spider, in thus appears, will readily adopt another nest, but will not defend it as she would her own. If, however, the usurper has had possession of the nest for 24 hours, she will not leave it voluntarily, and will defend it vigorously against its true owner. A spider kept from her own nest for eight days does not try to, recover it nor show and interest in it.

An article in one of the current reviews is entitled Carbon and the shapes of Atoms, and its title, though not its subject matter, gives furiously to think concerning one of the fundamental puzzles with which philosophy has often amused itself. Thirty years ago we could speak of the shapes of atoms without any doubt the term was appliqable. Atoms, it was thought, differed in their structure or architecture, such differences being accountable for the various characters of the elements. Ultimately, of course, atoms were comparable to very minute grains of sand of various shapes and seizes ; or, perhaps, more accurately, to minute crystals. These were the ultimates of matter, and matter of course, is that which occupies space ; therefore, they occupied space and anything that occupies space much necessarily have a shape. Anything that is extended must be extended in this or that rather than in the other direction. But the mind will not permit us to think of any grain of sand so minute that a nicely directed knife might not bisect it, and its halves, and their halves in turn, ad infinitum. To call a thing an a-tom or uncuttable is by no means to make us understand why is should not be cuttable. It appears to be an absurdity to say that the atom is not cuttable, and yet to assert that matter is infinitely subdivisible seems to be an assertion equally absurd. This difficulty has constantly been quoted by philosophers in proof of the imbecilities of the understanding, and it is current to-day amongst a certain class of pologists as an adequate reason for the acceptance of other self-contradictory or mutually contradictory propositions.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid Florline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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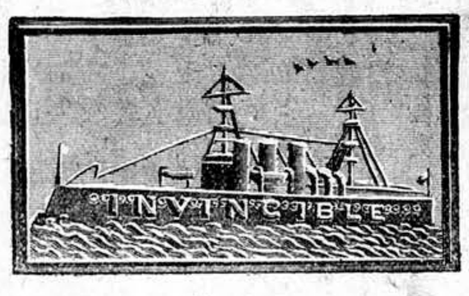
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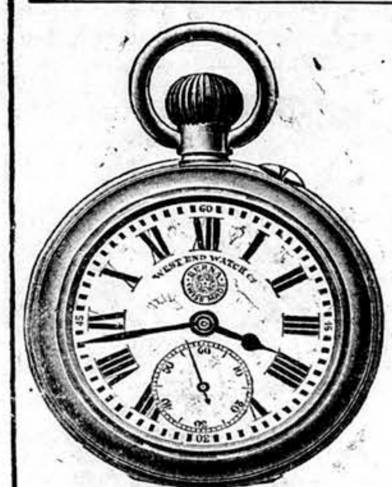
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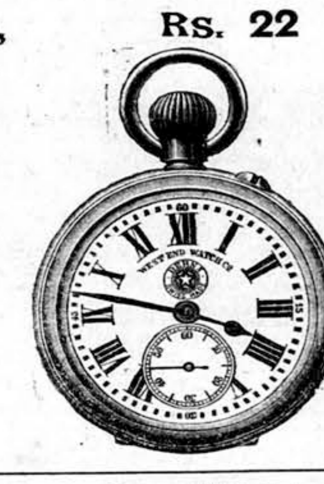
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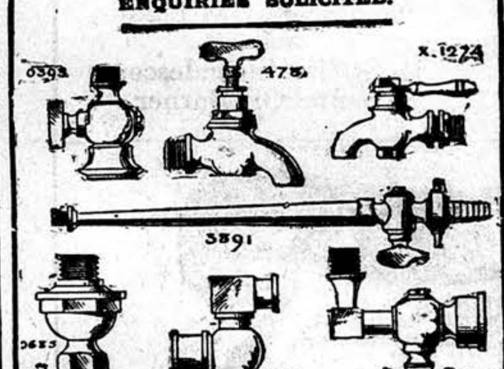
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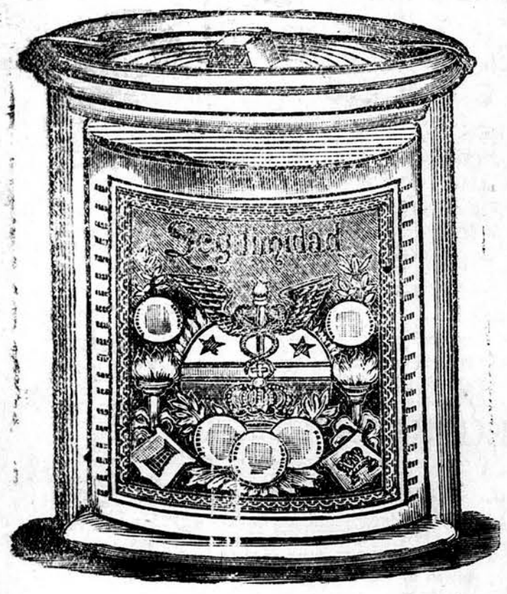
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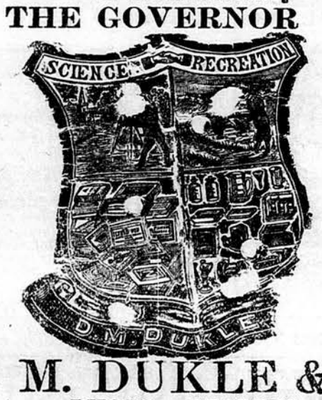
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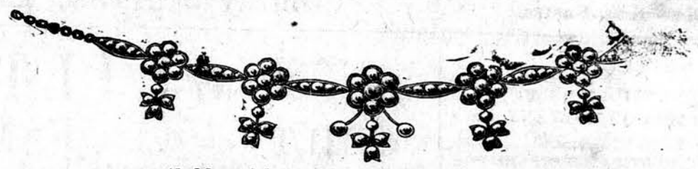
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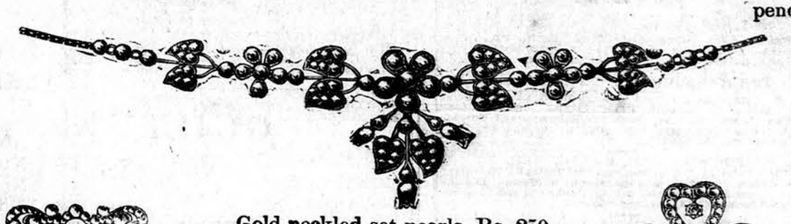
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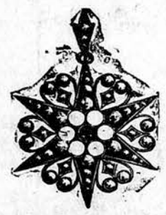
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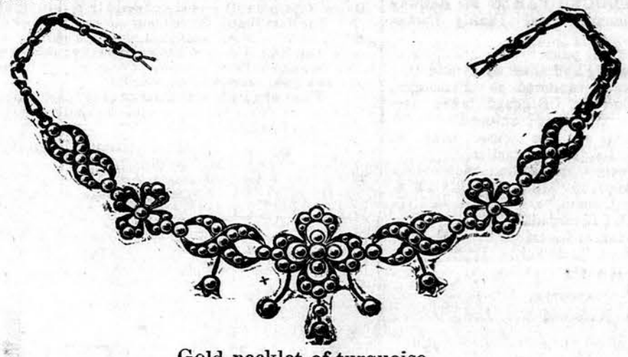
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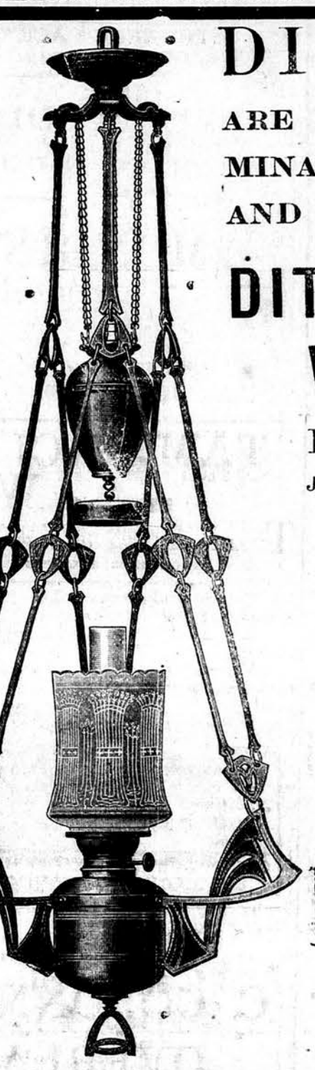
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